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ABSTRACT

The fourth of nine documents on community based recreation for handicapped persons (EC 114 401-409) examines federal funding for special recreation. The first section reviews functions of assistance in the federal budget, scope of federal programs, and barriers to receiving funds. Three major problem areas (lack of funds for provision of local services, lack of Federal/State support programs and services, and lack of "purchase of service" status with health and rehabilitation agencies) are identified. Options for federal and federal-state support and funding are discussed, primary and secondary Federal and Federal-State programs are listed, and detailed program information is included from the Federal Assistance for Programs Service the Handicapped catalog. The report closes with information on funding and related resources. (CL)

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Institute Report # 4

National Institute on Community Recreation for Handicapped -
A Project Funded by the U.S. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

Federal Funding for Special Recreation

Federal and Federal-State Support and Resources for Community Based Recreation and Leisure Programs and Services for People Who Are Disabled 1977-1978

by

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Recreation Education Program
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1978

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Federal and Federal-State Support and Funding for Community-Based Recreation and Leisure Programs and Services for People Who Are Disabled, 1977-78

By Dr. John A. Nesbitt

Introduction

The lack of an adequate and permanent funding base for community recreation, parks, arts and leisure programs and services for handicapped is one of the major obstacles to leisure fulfillment for people who are disabled. Thus, it necessarily follows that creating this adequate, permanent funding base is a primary means of providing opportunity for leisure fulfillment for people who are disabled.

Many of the departments of parks and recreation programs for handicapped that have been started in recent years have carried the following admonition to the director or supervisor of the program, "The Commission has authorized a starter budget but you must get Federal and State funds and other income for development beyond this point." In a similar vein, some new program directors have been told, "These local recreation funds are solely starter funds; you must obtain outside funds to replace them in 12 (or 24, or 36) months."

However, whether the need for funds is to continue a new program, or expand and improve an existing program, local recreation and leisure programs and services for people who are disabled need financial assistance.

Thus, this special monograph is designed for local recreation and park commissions, local park and recreation directors and local supervisors of programs for the handicapped. It is designed to provide them with information on a major source of financial support - Federal and Federal-State programs. Researchers and educators may also find information which is of interest.

Necessarily, the effort to obtain Federal and Federal-State support will be paralleled by efforts locally to establish adequate, permanent local public funding support. Under optimum circumstances, all local recreation programs for handicapped would be funded through local public tax support and local voluntary contributions. However, this may be some years away.

Acknowledgement

The Federal government provides the means for the amelioration of health, economic and social problems. However, the delivery of billions of dollars in ameliorative services is a complex business. Unfortunately, the complexity of working with and through the business of government presents many barriers.

For those of us working in rehabilitation of disabled, the work of the Office of Handicapped Individuals is a welcomed assistance. The interpretation of Federal assistance related to recreation for disabled that follows was greatly aided by the availability of documentation from the Office of Handicapped.

In particular I wish to acknowledge the efforts of Dr. Helga Roth in obtaining information and in making material available which is reprinted as part of this article.

Basic Rationale

Generally, recreation for disabled has not been a primary or basic consideration in the delivery of services through 99.99 per cent of Federal assistance programs such as crippled children services, developmental disabilities, vocational rehabilitation and so on.

The premise upon which the interpretation of Federal assistance reported here is based is that leisure is a basic human right and recreation is a basic human need; thus recreation should be a fundamental consideration along with nutrition, health, housing, clothing, school, employment, etc. when dealing with any ill or handicapped individual or group of handicapped individuals.

While interpretations vary as to why recreation and the leisure life of the disabled child or adult has been ignored, the fact is that this dimension has been ignored. This pattern should be changed. However, until new laws are passed and new programs are put into operation, every effort must be made to use existing laws and programs to the extent possible based on the fact that recreation is allowable as a secondary or subordinate dimension.

What Follows

The contents of this monograph on funding include:

Part I - Federal Funding for Rehabilitation and Assistance for Disabled.

Part II - The Need for Financing Recreation Services for the Ill and Handicapped.

Part III - Federal and Federal-State Support and Funding for Recreation and Leisure Programs and Services for Disabled.

Part IV - Primary and Secondary Opportunities for Federal and Federal-State Support and Funding for Community Recreation for Handicapped and Descriptions of Federal and Federal-State Assistance Programs.

Part V - Information on Funding, Related Resources and Publications.

Funding Information

Information carried in Part IV and V has been drawn directly from the catalog, Federal Assistance for Programs Serving Handicapped published by the Office for Handicapped Individuals (DHEW Pub. No. (OHD) 77-22001) which in turn was excerpted from the 1977 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance published by the Executive Office of the President (Library of Congress No. 73-600118). Users should consult both documents. All programs discussed herein retain their OMB identification numbers.

Programs that are listed "provide assistance to the handicapped or people working with or for them. Some programs are serving a larger segment of the population, but are mandated to spend a certain percentage of funds for serving the handicapped. Medical research programs which have implication in the field of handicaps are listed by title, as are programs of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, which is committed to facilitate mass transportation systems that can be used by handicapped individuals."

Part I - Federal Funding for Rehabilitation and Assistance for Disabled

The Federal Budget

Seventy-five per cent of the $500 billion budget proposed in 1977 by President Jimmy Carter will be used for the following purposes:

- Benefit Payment Programs, such as Supplemental Security Income, Social Security, and Public Assistance;

- Social Investment Programs, such as educational and health program development funding;

- Physical Investment in Natural Resources and Commerce, such as transportation systems; and,

- Aid to State and Local Governments, such as in General Revenue Sharing

The various functions of assistance performed by and through Federal legislation and programs relating to needs of the handicapped include the following:

Basic Support to States
Basic Support to Communities
Employment Services
Evaluation of Programs
Facility Construction or Modification
Financial Assistance (loans, etc.)
Information/Education
Insurance
Laws
Media Services and Centers
Medical Assistance
Operations
Pensions
Personnel
Planning
Public Assistance
Research and Demonstration
Resource Services and Centers
Training

The following key explains the types of assistance available through a particular program.

A Formula Grants to States
B Project Grants and Contracts
C Direct Payment for Specified Use
D Direct Payment and Unrestricted Use
E Direct Loans
F Guaranteed/Insured Loans
G Insurance
H Sale, Exchange or Donation of Property and Goods
I Use of Property, Facilities and Equipment
J Provision of Specialized Services
K Advisory Services and Counseling
L Dissemination of Technical Information
M Training
N Investigation of Complaints
O Federal Employment
P Research Contracts

200 Federal Programs

According to David Braddock, a consultant in 1977 to the Office for Handicapped Individuals,

> OHI has identified more than 200 pertinent Federal programs and activities serving handicapped persons with over $22 billion dollars in annual Federal appropriations.

In 1978, Helga Roth of the Office of Handicapped Individuals reported,

> "...more than $23 billion - is distributed to handicapped individuals as social security disability insurance, SSI payments (which includes the aged) and pensions to disabled veterans, coal miners and longshoremen... slightly above $1 billion - flows as formula grants to the states. The chief recipients are state agencies of vocational rehabilitation, special education, crippled children's services, and developmental disabilities...Not included...are Title XX Funds, which allow states to spend money on social services, any of which may be aimed at disabled citizens or the population as a whole (e.g., special services to blind, recreation activities, homemaker services, and information and referral programs). There is no way to guess how much of the more than $2.4 billion in Title XX money directly benefits the handicapped...Finally, close to $300 million are spent by various Federal offices

to support research, training or special projects directly related to handicapping conditions...Bureau of Education for the Handicapped...$140 million...Rehabilitation Services Administration ($100 million), the Developmental Disabilities Office (close to $25 million), and a Rehabilitation Engineering Research fund of the Veterans Administration ($6.5 million) ...Medicare and Medicaid and Medicare payments have not been included...funds spent on alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health programs are not included. Programs which specify that 10 or 15 percent of the total funds must go to services for the handicapped were left out since we could not check whether these funds were actually spent."

It is a perplexing duty for me to report to users of the monograph that the best estimate that I can make of the recreation spending dimension of this general Federal effort is that no more than $10 million is spent annually on recreation, arts and leisure for disabled.

The ironies inherent in this miniscule attention to the leisure fulfillment of people who are disabled are:

- Americans are consuming $250 billion annually in Gross National Recreation Expenditures.

- The need for recreation for handicapped service effects the largest total client population of any of the services or disciplines, i.e. all other helping services are involved with fewer numbers for a shorter period of time.

- Millions upon millions of people who are handicapped are unemployed or employed only part-time causing massive enforced leisure time blocks and creating a major need for recreation opportunities and services.

No Activity in National Policy Making

A Federal program in recreation for disabled would be based on Federal legislation and Federal legislation would be based on the existence of a national policy relative to recreation for the handicapped.

Why is there so little direct attention to recreation and leisure? With 200 Federal programs with over $26 billion in annual Federal appropriations, why isn't recreation attended to?

First, professional workers in physical medicine and rehabilitation have been intent on medical treatment and employment. Professional workers in mental illness and mental retardation have been intent on institutionalization. Only, in recent years has attention really turned to resettlement and total functioning in the community. In

the main, professional medical, therapy and educational personnel in rehabilitation and health have viewed recreation derisively; they have been intent on their personal work ethic and they have been indifferent to the actual life experience of people who are ill or disabled.

Second, while handicapped consumers have been involved in specific activities such as Handicapped Artist of America and Wheelchair Sports there has been little commonality in local and no nation-wide or national recreation for handicapped consumer movement. To date, consumer efforts have been directed to access, jobs, housing and issues that are seen as critical to survival. But, as consumers work through the agenda of their needs and concerns, recreation is gaining attention. For example, the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals devoted two major work areas to recreation and arts. In my opinion the White House Conference was the actual birth of the "consumer movement in recreation for the handicapped."

The result of the lack of professional advocacy and the lack of consumer advocacy, as suggested in the previous two paragraphs, has been that Federal regulations and programs have not categorically included recreation. Thus, at the grassroots level herculean efforts are needed to obtain Federal and Federal-State funds for local recreation for handicapped programs.

Finding Funds for Recreation for Disabled

While the Office for Handicapped Individuals had identified 200 Federal programs dealing with handicapped with appropriations of $26 billion, David Braddock also states that this does not limit rehabilitation workers from seeking assistance from and through other programs "where statutory purposes are general and handicapped are not precisely stipulated as eligible."

This approach applies to recreation for handicapped.

First, every rehabilitation of disabled Federal funding program with possible use for recreation for handicapped should be considered. One example is the use of Social Security Title*XX funds for community recreation for handicapped. There are scores of Federal programs that could, although they do not, support community recreation for handicapped projects in service, training and research.

Second, there are scores of general programs that could support community recreation for handicapped. For example, Revenue Sharing and National Endowment for the Arts are providing funds for recreation and leisure projects.

*While these funds are made available through the Social Security Act, dispersement is through the Public Service Administration, Division of Policy Development, Interpretation and Coordination, Office of Development, D.H.E.W. All subsequent citation of Social Security Title XX should be interpreted as stated.

David Braddock has said,

> "We must indeed learn to be more clever and tenancious in the future in seeking disability funds and look beyond the traditional categories, labels, and entitlements to which we have become accustomed. This is one product of big government to which we must increasingly adjust."

I will paraphrase this saying that we must become clever and tenacious in seeking recreation for handicapped funds and look beyond the very limited regulatory mandates, seeking participation in and support from literally scores of Federal and Federal-State programs.

Allies, Advocates and Barriers

For those working to meet the needs of people who are ill or disabled, new allies and advocates are to be found in Federal Government. For example, the Office of Handicapped Individuals in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has no granting or funding authority of its own but the Office serves as an advocate for all handicapped groups and for all types and levels of governmental planning, evaluation of programs, between service providers and handicapped individuals. The function of the Coordinator for Special Constituencies in the National Endowment for the Arts is to advocate for the handicapped as well as other special populations within the National Endowment. The Office of the Coordinator for Special Constituencies also has no granting or funding program or authority.

The foremost formal ally or advocate of recreation, parks, the arts and leisure for the handicapped has been the U.S. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped which operates a (sub) Committee on Recreation and Leisure, assigns staff time to recreation for handicapped, publishes special booklets on recreation for handicapped, etc.

The Office of Handicapped Individuals is aware of the recreation needs that are unmet based on the large number of requests that they receive for information on recreation for handicapped. However, the local practitioner will not find many advocates for recreation for handicapped among Federal and State administrators. In fact, many barriers exist. Recreation may be perceived as an unnecessary drain on funds that already are inadequate to do the "education job" or the "social work job" or the "employment job" or the "public health job" or the "occupational therapy job" or the "psychological job." Bear in mind that these judgements are often made by teachers, social workers, employment counselors, public health nurses, occupational

therapists and psychologists. These judgements are not made by disabled consumers who live in enforced idleness or by parents and relations and friends of people who are disabled. Necessarily, recreation for handicapped advocates must be persuasive at all levels, national, state and local.

Finally, workers wishing to obtain assistance or funds from or through Federal or Federal-State programs must gird themselves well for their encounter with governmental bureaucracy. There is no easy solution to dealing with governmental bureaucracy but there is no alternative. It must be done if we are to obtain critically needed assistance and funding.

However, this governmental bureaucracy is also the means to achieving extraordinary funding levels. Service oriented grants and contracts may start as low as an annual award of $1,000 or $2,000 but go to $50,000, $100,000, $250,000 and higher per year. Further, Federal and Federal-State facility grants have been awarded up to $4,000,000 for the purpose of building special recreation (for ill and disabled) facilities. Private donations and foundation grants recreation for handicapped have been very substantial. Thus, while the way will not be easy, one of the foremost of the critical challenges in community recreation for handicapped over the next 25 years will be obtaining the public and private support necessary to development and conduct programs and services and to build and provide the special facilities needed.

Part II - The Need for Financing of Recreation Services for the Ill and Handicapped*

There are half a dozen really fundamental problem areas in recreation for the ill and handicapped. Prejudice toward the ill and handicapped in all spheres of life - education, employment, and recreation - is one of the major problems. Indifference to handicapped people by architects, urban and regional planners, builders, city officials and so on in the construction of buildings and facilities that automatically exclude the ill and handicapped is another. One of these major fundamental problems is financing programs and services for recreation for the ill and handicapped. Sometimes it seems that money is the answer to all the problems. But, we all know that money is never the solution. The lack of money is simply the symptom of many other problems such as lack of public understanding and support, lack of professional involvement and commitment and so on.

But, the problem of funding and broad public understanding and support is a "chicken and egg" situation. Which comes first? Without one you can't have the other; if you have one, you have the other. But how does one change from being a "have not" into a "have" in terms of funding and financial support. The suggestions that I will make herein will deal simply with why we don't have it, where we need it and how in a few cases it might be used.

The lack of money in a number of major areas can be described as being debilitating to the recreation for the ill and handicapped movement. Here are the major problem areas:

1. Lack of funds for provision of local services.

2. Lack of Federal/State support programs and services.

3. Lack of "purchase of service" status with health and rehabilitation agencies.

Let's look at each of these levels and some of the related problems.

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* Part I of this monograph on financing was presented at the National Forum on Meeting the Recreation and Park Needs of Handicapped People, conducted by the U.S. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the National Recreation and Park Association, August 15-16, 1974, Washington, D.C.

Costs are Higher

One fact must be faced at the outset. The provision of recreation for the ill and handicapped services is more costly than the provision of services for non-handicapped. In some cases the funding needed to serve 500 severely handicapped people would be equal to the funding provided for recreation service for a community of 50,000 people. Often recreation for the ill and handicapped requires intensive one-to-one types of professional service that recreation and park departments are not financially prepared to offer. There is no "cheap" solution or way out. If an agency determines that it is going to provide recreation services for the ill and handicapped, additional funds will be needed.

The Funding Dilemma

Presently, there is an unfortunate irony operating between the local level and the Federal level in funding for recreation for the ill and handicapped.

First, readers should recognize that the worldwide history of development of special services for the ill and handicapped and rehabilitation services in particular has been a history of national governmental involvement and funding for services. Here in the United States the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation and Special Education programs as well as innumerable other health and rehabilitation programs, have been funded in significant amounts at the Federal level and program development and increased numbers of people being served at the local level has resulted.

In fact, the U.S. Rehabilitation Services Administration and the U.S. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped have supported research and training in recreation for the ill and handicapped but support for actual local services for the ill and handicapped has been outside their jurisdiction. Logically, they have interpreted the provision of direct services as a responsibility of the recreation and park profession and agencies.

What is the situation of the local recreation and parks department? Recently the National Recreation and Parks Association magazine, Parks and Recreation, published a series of National Positions Statements on Human, Natural and Fiscal Resources. In the Human Resources Statement, it said clearly that the ill, handicapped, disabled and disadvantaged should be served by local recreation and park agencies. But, in the Fiscal Resources Statement it said just as clearly that service to these publics would be possible only with Federal and State level financial help. The local park and recreation department cannot fund these special services under the present financial constraints.

Where does the Federal government stand? Well, the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan recently published by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation suggested that the ill and handicapped were the primary responsibility of the agencies closest to them, the local recreation and park agencies. There is no Federal program of support for recreation and park service at the State or local level to provide service for the handicapped.

What this appears to boil down to is that local agencies can't afford to foot the bill for recreation service for the ill and handicapped and the Federal government takes the position that the responsibility for ill and handicapped will have to be borne by the local agencies.

My opinion, one that I have expressed formally to the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, is that the Federal Government through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation must develop a program of significant financial aid for State and local services for recreation for the ill and handicapped. We may spend billions to create, protect and maintain our nation's great recreation heritage and to provide for the recreation needs of future America yet unborn but the Federal Government cannot ignore the fact that up to 25 per cent of all Americans lack access to our current and future recreation legacy. For these special populations America's rich recreation legacy simply doesn't exist. It is not just, fair or fitting to leave the ill and handicapped holding the "recreation bag" to leave the ill and handicapped, as I have said before, "lumped and dumped" outside the park lands of America.

In summary on this point, the first line of attack on the lack of local services for recreation participation for the ill and handicapped and aged in our local communities is a Federal program of direct financial support.

The Local Community

The local community has its share also of responsibility for the development of local services for recreation for the ill and handicapped. There are a number of solutions that can and have worked. These include direct allocation of existing budgets, obtaining additional funds for the provision of services for ill and handicapped, and cooperation and coordination with local voluntary, educational and rehabilitation agencies in the funding of services and the provision of facilities. The critical issue in any given community is the degree of philosophical commitment that exists on the Commission or Board, among the professional staff and so on. The determination of parent advocates and consumers is also becoming recognized as important.

New Funding Models

Over the last five years there has been a search for new ways of obtaining funds through existing programs. For example, some five years ago a search started in San Jose, California for some means of using Title XX funding for the provision of recreation services for disabled welfare recipients. It has taken five years but presently a program is being operated which has increased the number of people being served from around 250 to 2,500. Over a 24 month period it is anticipated that some $300,000 will be turned over to their recreation programs. This is providing a model for the entire nation. Other models are being developed.

The means to achieving this level of success in the provision of local recreation and parks services is along these lines. The local agency should organize a major administrative division, which deals exclusively with recreation services for ill and handicapped. The responsibility of the division should be the development, organization, funding and evaluation of programs and services.

The "Purchase of Service" Dilemma

As if one funding dilemma wasn't enough, recreation for the ill and handicapped has two dilemmas. The second dilemma is based on the "medical model" in the provision of services through health and rehabilitation services such as Medicare. The problem is basically that with the high and spiraling costs of medical care and all health related services, those agencies who purchase services demand a medical or functional diagnosis or assessment of disease, malfunction---they want a documented problem. Given the problem, they will then purchase services which will eliminate, reduce, ameliorate or in some observable and measureable manner diminish the problem and increase the patient's functioning.

Whereas purchasers of service will purchase surgery, physical therapy, preparation for employment, or remedial education, they will not purchase services designed to provide preparation for enforced or inordantly high levels of leisure to provide transportation for recreation participation, to provide salaries for recreation specialists to work on a one-to-one basis in overcoming recreation isolation, recreation dysfunction, recreation deficits. These purchasers of service do not accept the fact that a person may be living in total recreation isolation off the job or in the home which may result in other problems for which purchase of service is a necessity, maybe a more costly necessity than the purchase of recreation service. The purchasers of service are presently unable to accept the need or desirability of purchase of service to make recreational and cultural participation possible, to assure that the quality of life will attain a certain minimal level. I do agree with the philosophy and necessity for accountability in the current purchase of service

scheme. In fact, I endorse the entire program. But, I do point out that an entire area of human experience is being left out. And consumers and those who purchase service and recreation people must sit together to work up some of the formulas and purchaseable programs that will address themselves to "aesthetic deprivation" and the quality of life of the ill or handicapped person.

In conclusion, let me say also that while there are many rehabilitation benefits that have been identified as being associated with the provision of recreation services to ill and handicapped, in the main purchasers of service do not buy recreation services on a therapeutic or prescriptive basis. Until this dilemma is dealt with there will be literally millions of people who will not receive the "therapeutic" benefits of recreation participation.

The Federal Program Vacuum

Through the efforts of a few units within the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, most notably the Research and Training program of the Rehabilitation Services Administration headed by Dr. James F. Farrett and Mr. Harold Shay and the efforts of Dr. Ed Martin, Deputy Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, the BEH Research in PER Coordinator, Mr. Mel Appell, and the BEH Training in PER Coordinator, Mr. William A. Hillman, some progress has been made in the development of new knowledge and insight into provision of recreation service for the ill and handicapped, some progress in training professional personnel at the masters level and some recognition has been garnered at the Federal level. Of course, the most important recent breakthrough has been the direct involvement of the U.S. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped headed by Mr. Harold Russell and Mr. Bernard Posner, with Mr. Paul Hippolitus as Executive Secretary of the Committee on Recreation and Leisure. But, only the surface has been scratched in the level of Federal programs that should be offered.

Whereas hundreds of millions have been spent in health, rehabilitation and education for the ill and handicapped achieving marvelous advances for the ill and handicapped in research and training and technical assistance leading to the solution of countless thousands of problems, providing thousands upon thousands of highly trained, skilled, dedicated workers in the rehabilitation of the disabled, at most only $10 million has been expended on recreation for the ill and handicapped.

I have written an article that appears in Leisure Today published by the AAHPER that describes a $20 million Federal program in recreation for the ill and handicapped. This program would provide research, training and technical services that are an absolute necessity if we are to make any significant headway in the development of recreation services for the ill and handicapped over the next 25 years.

Without this type of program as a base, minimal level effort at the national and Federal level, we are whistling in the dark, and the irony here is that all we need to make such a program a reality is to decide that we want it. There is enough professional insight, enough consumer influence, enough potential humanistic dedication to make such legislation a reality.

What Will the Year 2,000 be Like for the Handicapped

There are a number of features of the recreation and leisure life style of the ill and handicapped that everyone at this meeting wants to see changed and improved. But, if we expect to make any progress we must obtain the funding necessary to do the job. We need services for people who are ill or convalescent, for handicapped who are living in the community, for those in institutions whose lives could be totally transformed through the provision of recreation for the ill and handicapped. Take just one population, the deaf-blind. The U.S. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped has funded a special research and training project on recreation for deaf-blind. I am convinced that through that project costing just under a hundred thousand dollars we have considerably improved the life experience of people who are deaf-blind.

I submit that unless we band together, consumers, professionals, parents and volunteers, that the year 2,000 may be little different from the year 1978.

Some Closing Thoughts

Those of us who have dedicated our professional lives to the achievement of dignity, the aquisition of the highest functional skills possible and the attainment of personal fulfillment for all citizens, for all people in direct regard to those quirks of fate that serve to differentiate the "able bodied" from the "non-abled bodied" have before us the final challenge in the progressive growth of the concept of rehabilitation in the 20th Century. That final challenge is the achievement of personal dignity and fulfillment through recreational and cultural participation. We have witnessed the enormous advances made first in physical medicine and then in vocational rehabilitation, social rehabilitation and special education. Now, we are presented with the opportunity to push the frontier of rehabilitation knowledge and service even further to include recreational and cultural fulfillment. How can we do less than meet the challenge.

Part III - Primary and Secondary Opportunities for Federal and Federal-State Support and Funding for Community Recreation for Handicapped

Opportunity that Exists

Lacking a national policy, Federal legislation and Federal program or recreation for handicapped, what does exist and what options are there?

The following is a listing of the Federal programs that are supporting local recreation and leisure programs and services and the specific departments of parks and recreation that have reported receiving support.

(Next page)

Aging, Administration on Aging

* Public School Division of Recreation
  Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Arts, National Endowment for the Arts

* District of Columbia Department of Parks and Recreation
  Washington, D.C.

Community Development Grants, Department of Housing and Urban Development

* Department of Park and Recreation
  Glendale, California

Developmental Disabilities Program (Mentally Retarded, Autistic, Cerebral Palsied, Epilepsy

* Department of Parks and Recreation
  Fresno, California

* Recreation Center for the Handicapped
  San Francisco, California

* Department of Parks and Recreation
  Morgantown, West Virgina

* Columbus Community School Leisure Time Program
  Salt Lake City, Utah

Deaf-Blind, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

* Department of Parks and Recreation
  San Jose, California

Handicapped Children, Federal-State Special Education Program

* Recreation Center for the Handicapped
  San Francisco, California

Employment, C.E.T.A, Department of Labor

* Department of Parks and Recreation
  Detroit, Michigan

* Special Populations Division
  Los Angeles County, California

* Department of Parks and Recreation
  Rochester, Minnesota

Employment, C.E.T.A (continued)

* Department of Parks and Recreation
San Diego, California

Employment, College Work-Study Program

* Department of Parks and Recreation
Morgantown, West Virginia

Mental Health, Community Program for Mentally Ill

* Recreation Center for the Handicapped
San Francisco, California

Rehabilitation Services (Vocational Rehabilitation) Program - Adult Disabled

* Temple University Therapeutic Recreation Program
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

* Leisure Center for the Handicapped
Portland, Maine

* State Technical Institute and Rehabilitation Center
Plainwell, Michigan

* Westchester Lighthouse for the Blind
White Plains, New York

Revenue Sharing

* Recreation Center for the Handicapped
San Francisco, California

* Department of Parks and Recreation
Miami, Florida

* Maine-Niles Association for Recreation for the Handicapped
Skokie, Illinois

* Department of Parks and Recreation
Klamath Falls, Oregon

Social Security (Title XX)

* Recreation Center for the Handicapped
San Francisco, California

* Department of Parks and Recreation
San Jose, California

Social Security (Title XX) (continued)

* Department of Parks and Recreation
  Miami, Florida

* Department of Parks and Recreation
  Detroit, Michigan

* Department of Parks and Recreation
  Durham, North Carolina

Other Programs

Other Federal and Federal-State programs which can be used in conjunction with community recreation for handicapped programs include the following.

- Day Care Programs
- Food and Nutrition Programs
- Urban Mass Transportation Programs

Research, Special Projects and Training

Since the 1960's college and universities and associations such as the National Recreation and Park Association and the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation have received support for research, demonstration, training and special projects from and through the following programs. It must be noted that the support provided for research, etc. for recreation for handicapped is miniscule in comparison with the support provided for other service delivery systems and professional disciplines.

* Administration on Aging
* Rehabilitation Services Administration
* Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

In the main, colleges, universities and associations have underused the potential support existing in these programs and generally have not used support possible from a number of other Federal programs. Over the past five years, a potential has existed for funding of recreation research, special projects and training in new programs related to alcoholism, child neglect and abuse, corrections, disabled veterans, drug abuse and vocational rehabilitation. While recreation has not been a categorically designated area or priority, the leisure needs and problems of ill and disabled are apparent and the need for related recreation research, special projects and training is equally apparent.

Use of Formula Funds for Recreation

The formula grants to states (designated "A") represent substantial sums of money directed by the Federal government to the amelioration of problems confronting the disabled. Some of these formula grants has the potential of directly aiding or supporting community recreation for the handicapped.

The Cooperative Extension Service (OMB No. 10.500) provides an example of how the formula grants to states can benefit community recreation for handicapped. At the state level extension service does not provide funding or direct services but there are an array of support services such as training, publications and consultation services that they do provide. In a few states extension services provide these services in relation to recreation for handicapped and, reasonably, these services could be provided universally - in all states. It is the Federal intention that the Cooperative Extension Service in all states be responsive to the needs of all people and at the present time the recreation and leisure needs of the disabled are a given need and extension services are in a position to respond to those needs, particularly the need for recreation assistance.

At the local level, extension services have a number of direct and indirect services that they can and have provided for the development of community recreation for handicapped. However, the practice of assisting community recreation for handicapped is, by no means, universal. But, it could be universal--in all local communities--if the request were properly directed.

In general, local and state efforts in the development of community recreation for handicapped should include obtaining from the state Cooperative Extension Service appropriate support and direct services. And, if, for example, extension service conducts a statewide inservice training program for professional personnel and volunteers on community recreation for handicapped, this greatly assists in meeting a major need--training.

At the Federal level the vocation rehabilitation program (OMB No. 13.624) has provided funding for training and for research for recreation for ill and handicapped for some 20 years. At the state level a few states such as Iowa and Michigan provide recreation service at their state vocational rehabilitation centers, funding these services with their formula grants to states funds. The state of Pennsylvania used formula grant funds to support a recreation demonstration program in Philadelphia. Given these precedents, the potential exists for all states to support recreation services through their respective vocational rehabilitation programs.

The leadership for the development of these services through the Formula Grants to States will come from recreation professionals and from consumers.

Possible Education Formula Funds Use for Recreation

The planning and development for implementation of P.L. 94-142 (OMB No. 13.449) provides another example of the development of funding support for community recreation for handicapped. Within the formula grant funds awarded to the respective states the potential exists to do the following:

1. Provide a State-Level Trainer-Consultant in Recreation for Handicapped Children.

2. Provide direct state support for Community Recreation for Handicapped Children in low population areas.

3. Through local schools, provide recreation personnel and services in schools and in the community.

The exercise of these prerogatives within the P.L. 94-142 and the formula grants to states would serve to meet the recreation needs of a major handicapped population in a given community or state.

Interrelationship of Program, Research and Training

All too often, individuals and organizations are not aware that the Federal government seeks to develop sound programs and services by simultaneously supporting parallel research and training. For example, the Rehabilitation Services Administration has funded research on recreation for handicapped, the results of which were intended for use in Master's level training in recreation for ill and handicapped which they funded. In turn, the graduates of this training would logically take up state or local posts in recreation for adult disabled, e.g., the Iowa, Michigan and Pennsylvania services and projects, as part of the rehabilitation annually of some 250,000 adult disabled served through the vocational rehabilitation program. Generally, this interrelating of research, training and program development has not taken place.

The same interrelationship exists regarding the nation's 8,000,000 handicapped children, P.L. 94-142, and the Physical Education and Recreation Training and Research Program supported by the U.S. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. The success of the profession and practitioners in interrelating the research, training and program development aspects of this effort remains to be seen.

An overt effort is needed among recreation professionals to advance general awareness of the interrelationship of different functions and how they should be coordinated at the local, state and national levels.

A Community Approach for Development of Funding

Given the array of the foregoing information, how does one community or one supervisor of recreation for handicapped set out to obtain Federal support?

I believe that it is reasonable for a community of 50,000 to seek support and funds from each of the primary sources of Federal support, that is, from the following.

Aging
Arts
Community Development
Developmental Disabilities
Education
Employment
Mental Health
Nutrition
Revenue Sharing
Social Security
Transportation
Vocational Rehabilitation
Volunteers

The pursuit of Federal and Federal-State support would be complemented by pursuit of voluntary contributions and donations and foundation grants.

Readers may recoil at the idea of contemplating pursuing all of these areas at the outset. "It may be better to start with one program this year and then maybe next year or the year after start on another." Frankly, the timid approach is the first step on the way to failure. The way to success is to approach the effort aggressively and energetically and expect that the process is taxing of one's mind, emotions and energies. The alternative is simply not to obtain outside assistance.

Pursuit of Federal funding such as proposed presupposes local support for a program, budget and staff. Paralleling the effort to obtain Federal funds should be an effort to develop stable, local tax support for the recreation for handicapped program through either the park and recreation department or through a distinct tax category. This "special tax category" has been used in Illinois relative to the special districts for recreation for handicapped and in California in the form of a special tax within the school tax. If there is a problem in establishing an adequate, stable fund within the municipality's department of parks and recreation budget, then local leaders should explore a special tax category as this devise has worked effectively in many communities.

Without question, donations and gifts are an important source of income for community recreation for handicapped that has not been used. Any American community has potential recreation for handicapped donors who will contribute to pay for personnel, vehicles, equipment and facilities. A community recreation for handicapped program should set a goal of obtaining at least 10 per cent of total program income from community donations. The secondary benefits themselves are worth the effort. By seeking contributions and donations, an active relationship is maintained with the community and community leaders, people necessarily must be informed about needs and what is happening in conjunction with contributing to the program and a source of new ideas and options is opened up.

Is Recreation Categorically Designated as Eligible?

One of the first matters to be settled in preparing a grant application is the exact status of recreation for disabled in the program. For example, OMB 13.451 Handicapped Personnel Preparation administered by the U.S. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped specifically includes recreation. This is because a specific amendment, which was introduced by Senator Theodore M. Kennedy, providing physical education and recreation research and training was passed in 1967. Currently, recreation for handicapped proposals compete with special education, speech and hearing and physical education proposals for the funds that are available.

The Federal Revenue Sharing provides a second example.

Federal Revenue Sharing regulations specifically cite recreation - not recreation for handicapped - as an area eligible to receive funding. However, the term recreation can be and is interpreted as including or meaning recreation for disabled. Thus, when local workers have complied with procedural requirements and have won the competition for public support, Federal Revenue Sharing support has been used for recreation for handicapped.

Illustration number three is provided through Social Security* Title XX funds. The Social Security Act regulations relative to programs and services do not describe either recreation or recreation for handicapped as categorically eligible. However, they do not retrict the use of funds for recreation; thus, states administering authorities and in turn counties and local administering authorities have the prerogative of recognizing recreation for handicapped and providing funds. However, Social Security administrators have not initiated programs or funding for recreation for handicapped What has happened is that local workers have competed with other interests, disciplines and agencies to obtain funds. It has been necessary to convince city, county and state authorities that:

1. Recreation for handicapped is needed and will contribute measurably to the life and functioning of the person who is handicapped;
2. That funds are needed to provide the service; and should be awarded to recreation rather than to another service or discipline (there are always many more people wanting money than there is money to provide); and
3. The proposers can and will deliver a totally professional program with acccuntability.

The fourth level or type of category is one where social, including recreation services, are excluded, for example, programs providing medical or financial assistance.

Thus, there are three levels of acceptance of recreation for handicapped possible and there are a definite number of programs at each level.

First, there are a very few, two, where recreation for handicapped is categorically designated as eligible at the Federal level.

Second, there are 10 to 15 Federal programs where recreation for handicapped may be and has been accepted as eligible at the state and local level.

Third, there are many Federal programs, maybe 25 , where recreation for handicapped is not restricted but funding awards would be made only after proposers had competed at the local, state and/or Federal levels,

Fourth, the rest of the Federal programs categorically are restricted from providing social, including recreation, programs and services.

Competition Is Necessary

The word "competition" has been used purposely. Generally, if professionals in recreation want to make recreation for handicapped grow or develop they will have to work for public support and they will have to compete for funds. They will have to compete with occupational therapists and occupational therapy services, with social workers and social work services, with psychologists and psycho-social services, with counselors and counseling services and so on. The competition for public support and for funds will be won by a combination of the best scientific and professional rationale, the "most likely to succeed" program plan of benefits to clients and the most persuasive argument.

Who Makes Decisions, Awards Funds

A key early procedure in making any application to either a governmental or foundation grantor is to determine who makes decisions and who awards the funds. For any given program application determine at which level(s) applications are submitted, decisions are made and funds are awarded:

- City level
- County level
- District level
- State level
- Regional level
- Federal level

For example, Federal Revenue Sharing is managed totally by local governments. Social Security Title XX funds are managed by county and state authorities. Rehabilitation services funds are managed at the state level but research and training are handled by state and regional offices. The Bureau of Education for Handicapped Recreation Research and Training applications are submitted directly to the Federal level.

"Set-aside" Funds

Over the years, legislation directed to the general population has included a categorical set aside of five (5) or 10 per cent for use in service to handicapped. This has been the case with the Federal Vocational Education program which has had directed that 10 per cent of funds awarded to states shall be used for handicapped. In the past there has been limited attention to whether or not the set aside was used according to law. Based on recent information it appears that there will be monitoring for full compliance. Thus, a state that did not use its set aside for handicapped would be liable to lose Federal funding for a given program. Thus, opportunities for funding for handicapped and recreation for handicapped may be opening up because of this general policy.

Being Turned Away

Approaching a Federal or state official, one can anticipate being turned away at the door with comments such as,

"We don't fund recreation for handicapped...
- because it doesn't have categorical designation in the Federal regulation...
- because it wasn't recognized in the Federal law...
- because we have never heard of recreation...
- because we have never heard of recreation for handicapped...
- because the users don't ask for (or demand) it...

- because we don't think it is a professional service...
- because we have no precedent...
- because we have no funds...
- because we don't see the need...
- because your proposal wasn't competitive...
- because you didn't complete all the forms properly...
- because you missed the submission deadline..."

Sometimes, getting Federal and State funds is a matter of individual and agency determination.

Good Planning is Never Wasted

Making application to Federal or Federal-State programs for support invariably requires considerable effort in coordination, needs assessing, planning, writing, etc. Usually, what must be done constitutes sound administrative practices so far as program planning, implementation and evaluation are concerned. But, many desirable professional practices are bypassed in the day-to-day operation of many programs and departments because of the general work overload that exists in simply delivering recreational opportunities.

This staff work is perceived as an added demand by many programs. But, these programs need the funds that might be available.

It must be understood at the outset that applications do get turned down and that if approved, the funds often are not as much as requested and needed. There is also the frustration of having an application "approved" but there are no funds available. Thus, a rule of thumb for every proposal should be,

> "The investment in the proposal's preparation should be justified through its actual use in the ongoing operation whether or not the application is actually approved and funded."

The needs assessing, the planning, the program evaluation and so on that go into any given application should benefit the staff, the participants, the agency and the ongoing programs because the application represents sound professional work.

If a department or program prepares an application simply because funds are available for a particular purpose then the agency should not get the award. Superficiality will show through an application. When there is a lack of real understanding of the problem being addressed through the program funds, when there is a lack of real commitment on the part of the community and the department and when there is casual attention to truly rendering a service - when people are just chasing bucks - these things show through on applications and they are turned down. Conversely, when applicants really know what they are talking about in terms of the needs of the dis-

ease or disability group, when they have a real commitment to doing something about the problem and when they are determined to serve, or to learn and share or to demonstrate, this honesty, capability, commitment and determination show through and these applications are funded. And, even if they are not funded nothing is lost because the local people are so much into this particular problem that some headway will have already been made.

The State Wide Effort in Community Recreation for Handicapped

It is important to note that the approval of one Social Security Title XX Recreation for Handicapped proposal sets a precedent within a state from which recreation for handicapped in all communities can then benefit. A great deal can be gained if individuals and organizations within states pool their experience, pool their efforts at planning and coordinate developmental efforts. Thus, it behooves all workers in a given state to work together in pursuing precedent setting awards, in exchanging information on applications and so on. A coordinated statewide effort might include the following:

1. State park and recreation association and therapeutic recreation section.

2. Selected state and local leaders in recreation for ill and handicapped.

3. College and university recreation educators, researchers, graduate assistants, interns and students.

4. Community voluntary health agency representatives.

5. Consumer spokespersons and organization representatives.

These are various sources of assistance which should be used by local programs as well as coordinated state efforts. The following are suggestive of the type of assistance available to provide inservice training:

- Cooperative Extension Service Personnel.

- Training Projects Supported by the U.S. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Rehabilitation Services Administration at Colleges and Universities or other Federal training programs.

- State and Local Special Education Trainers, Consultants and Resource Teachers.

Local programs can expect assistance in program development and evaluation from Research and Demonstration Projects at colleges and

Universities which are supported by either the U.S. Bureau of Education for the Handicapped or U.S. Rehabilitation Services Administration.

Part IV - Primary and Secondary Opportunities for Federal and Federal-State Support and Funding for Community Recreation for Handicapped and Description Federal and Federal-State Assistance

This part contains the following.

First, there is a listing of primary and secondary Federal and Federal-State programs and a designation of their level of support for recreation for handicapped. Programs are designated "I", that is, support and/or funds have been provided; "II", there is a potential for support and/or funding; and "G", support and/or funds are available generally.

Second, there is a section that carries definitions of various program description terms and description of formula grants to states, project grants and contracts and non-financial assistance.

Third, readers will find a page by page listing of Federal and Federal-State programs drawn directly from the Federal Assistance for Programs Serving the Handicapped catalog published by the Office for Handicapped Individuals. Each program carries the appropriate Office of Management and Budget (OMB) number which coincides with the previous summary and should be used in obtaining full information from the 1977 (or latest edition) Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance published by the Executive Office of the President (Library of Congress No. 73-600118). The OMB index number also is used in the catalog, Federal Assistance for Programs Serving the Handicapped published by the Office for Handicapped Individuals (DHEW Pub. No. (OHD) 77-22001).

Finally, there is a listing of additional information on related support, funding and non-financial assistance sources such as the U.S. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and its (sub) Committee on Recreation and Leisure.

It should be noted that the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance is available at many local libraries, most colleges and universities and most municipal and county planning and development offices. Thus, a reader may use a copy already available in his or her local community.

Readers must not presume that every Federal or Federal-State program provides funds or provides directly to applicants. Readers must read carefully the most current catalog, Federal Assistance for Programs Serving Handicapped and must read the most current Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. These catalogs explain what aid, assistance or funds are available and the procedures necessary to obtain assistance.

OMB Number	Title of Program	Types of Assistance Provided	Eligibility for Assistance: State, Organization, Individual	Level of Support
10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	(A)	State	I
10.550	Food Distribution	(A)	State, Organ., Ind.	II
10.558	Child Care Food Program	(A)	State, Organ.	II
13.295	Community Mental Health Centers Comprehensive Services Support	(B)	State, Organ.	II
13.427	Educationally Deprived Children	(A)	State	II
13.443	Handicapped-Research and Demonstration	(B)	State, Organ.	I
13.444	Handicapped Early Childhood Assistance	(B)	Organ.	II
13.445	Handicapped Innovative Programs-Deaf Blind Centers	(B)	Organ.	I
13.446	Handicapped Media Services and Captioned Films	(B)	State, Organ.	II
13.449	Handicapped Preschool and School Programs	(A)	State	II
13.450	Handicapped Regional Resource Centers (1)	(B)	State, Organ.	II
13.451	Handicapped Teacher Education	(B)	State	I
13.463	College Work-Study Program	(A)	Organ.	I
13.563	Community Education (Schools)	(A)(B)	State, Organ.	II
13.493	Vocational Education - Basic Grants to States	(A)	State	II
13.519	Supplementary Educational Centers and Services, Guidance Counseling and Testing	(A)	State	II
13.520	Special Programs for Children with Specific Learning Disabilities	(B)	State, Organ.	II
13.554	Career Education	(B)	State, Organ.	II
13.560	Regional Education Programs for Deaf and Other Handicapped Persons	(B)	State, Organ.	I

OMB Number (This number is the index number used in the Catalog of Domestic Federal Assistance).
Type of Program (This is the title that appears in the CDFA).
Types of Assistance Provided (A-Formula Grants to States; B-Project Grants and Contracts; I-Use of Property, Facility, Equipment; K-Advisory Services and Counselling; L-Information Programs; N-Investigation of Complaints; O-Federal Employment; P-Designated Research Contracts).
Eligibility for Assistance (as designated).
Level of Support and Status of Recreation for Handicapped (I-Support Provided; II-Potential for Support; G-Generally Available).

OMB Number	Title of Program	Types of Assistance Provided	Eligibility for Assistance: State, Organization, Individual	Level of Support
13.568	Handicapped Innovative Programs - Programs for Severely Handicapped Children	(B)	State, Organ.	II
13.570	Libraries and Learning Resources	(A)	State	II
13.571	Educational Innovation and Support	(A)	State	II
13.600	Child Development - Head Start	(B)	Organ.	II
13.627	Rehabilitation Research and Demonstrations	(B)	State, Organ.	I
13.629	Rehabilitation Training	(B)	State, Organ.	I
13.630	Developmental Disabilities - Basic Support	(A)	State, Organ.	I
13.631	Developmental Disabilities - Special Projects	(B)	State, Organ.	I
13.632	Developmental Disabilities - Demonstration Facilities and Training	(B)	Organ.	II
13.766	Public Assistance Research	(B) (P)	State, Organ.	II
13.771	Social Services for Low Income and Public Assistance Recipients	(A)	State	II
14.218	Community Development Block Grants/and Entitlement Grants	(A)	Local Governments	II
14.219	Community Development Block Grants/Discretionary Grants	(B)	State	I
17.232	Comprehensive Employment and Training Programs	(A)	State, Organ.	I
20.500	Urban Mass Transportation Capital Improvement Grants	(B)	Organ.	I
27.005	Federal Employment for the Handicapped(2)	(O)	Ind.	G
29.001	Clearinghouse Services, Civil Rights and Sex Discrimination and Complaints	(L) (N)	Ind.	G
30.001	Employment Discrimination - Investigation, Concilliation and Litigation of Unlawful Employment Practices	(N)	State Ind.	G
30.002	Employment Discrimination - State and Local Anti-Discrimination Agency Contracts	(P)	State	G

OMB Number	Title of Program	Types of Assistance Provided	Eligibility for Assistance: State, Organization, Individual	Level of Support
30.003	Employment Discrimination - Technical Assistance	(K)	State, Organ., Ind.	G
42.001	Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	(I)	Ind.	G
45.001 to 45.012	National Endowment for the Arts	(A)(B)	State, Organ., Ind.	I
53.001	Handicapped Employment Promotion (3)	(K)(L)	State, Organ.	I
72.001	The Foster Grandparents Program	(B)	Organ.	II
72.008	The Senior Companion Program	(B)	State, Organ	II

(1) 13.450 funds Centers which may include recreation materials.

(2) 27.005 is not a source of funds; rather, it is a source of assistance for employment of handicapped in Federal service which could include recreation and parks.

(3) 53.001 is not a source of funds; rather, it provides promotion and information services.

Definition of Program Description Terms:

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	A brief summary of program goals.
USES AND RESTRICTIONS	Uses that can be made of assistance provided and any restriction placed upon the assistance.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Form(s) in which assistance is transmitted from the Federal Government.
FORMULA GRANTS	Formula: Factors prescribed by law or administrative regulation to allocate sums of money among States, their subdivisions, or other entities.
MATCHING GRANTS	Matching: Range of financing required from non-Federal sources.
APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY	Those institutions and/or individuals who can apply for assistance.
APPLICATION PROCEDURE	General necessary steps that an applicant has to follow.
APPROPRIATIONS	The amount of funding or estimates available by fiscal year.
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS	Program output, results achieved, services rendered.
ENABLING LEGISLATION	Legal authority upon which the program is based.

Formula Grants to States

Formula grants made available to states and localities are designated by "A"; also, similar formula grant programs which contain a certain amount of monies for special projects of regional or national significance are designated by "A, B".

In order to receive a formula grant, State applicants must submit an operating plan to the Federal Government specifying how they will spend the money in accordance with the appropriate guidelines. Information on the State operating plan is available from the State administering agency.

(A) Formula grants to States provide support to ongoing State programs usually for improvement, expansion or innovation. States are automatically eligible for a share of these funds. The amount of funds each State receives is determined by a formula which takes many factors into account. Factors commonly used are population, unemployment rate, income levels and numbers of disabled persons or disabled veterans. The formula is set by law and each formula is unique. Public or private organizations wishing to explore funding of projects under formula grants at the State level must directly contact the administering State office. Matching funds may be required.

(A,B) Some formula grant programs contain a specific amount of monies for special projects of regional or national significance. These programs operate under the same guidelines as "A" type grants, except that by law, a certain amount of money is set aside by the Federal administering agency to also fund special projects. Public or private organizations wishing to explore funding through the special projects component must directly contact the Federal or regional office of the appropriate Federal administering agency.

The more than 20 inclusions in this section run a wide gamut in terms of the Federal administering agencies involved, the relative amounts of funds available, and the breadth or narrowness of program mission. Four Cabinet-level Federal Departments and the Veteran's Administration are represented. These are Agriculture, Labor (DOL), Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). Most of the formula grant programs included are

Project Grants and Contracts

Grants and contracts differ as policy instruments in fundamental ways. The grant entails ideas usually orginated and defined by the applicant. Contracts contain ideas or work requirements usually orginating with the Government itself. For monetary agreements between the government and profit-making or commercial organizations the <u>contract</u> must be used.

Project Grants and Contracts (continued)

(B) Money for Project Grants (designated "B") flows directly from the Federal Government to state or local governments, institutions (e.g. colleges) and public or private organizations. Money is used for specific projects, research or demonstration, services or products. Examples of project grants are: research grants, training grants, experimental and demonstration grants, evaluation grants, planning grants, construction grants, fellowship and scholarships. Applications are made by the eligible entity to the appropriate Federal offices either in the Regions or in Washington.

(P) Contracts (Designated "P") are awarded by the Federal Government when it wants specific research done or a particular problem addressed. Contracts may be awarded for personal or professional services or for any service rendered by a university, hospital, public agency or non-profit organization. Some contracts are awarded on a competitive basis. These contracts are announced by the publication of Requests for Proposals in Commerce Business Daily.

The inventory of grant or contract prorams presented in this section enumerates about sixty individual programs administered by four Cabinet-level Departments and also, the Action Agency and the Veterans Administration. A considerable number of these programs, about 90%, are administered by agencies within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). The Office of Human Development Services administers disability related programs in Head Start, Vocational Rehabilitation, Developmental Disabilities, Public Assistance and also, in programs for the aging. The Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, within HEW's Office of Education, administers research, demonstrations, training and also certain service programs relevant to the education of handicapped children. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, another HEW agency, administers numerous disability related research.

Direct Payments, Direct Loans and Guaranteed or Insured Loans

The financial assistance programs described provide either a direct cash payment to a disabled individual, his beneficiaries, or to a service provider; or, loans, either direct, guaranteed or insured, for assisting a disabled person in the purchasing or adaptation of a home, automobile or for starting a business. This section described four types of direct financial payment and loan programs designated D, C, E, or F.

(D) Direct Payments with Unrestricted Use: Payments go to individuals who meet certain eligibility requirements such as level of income and assets for Supplemental Security Income payments, or miners afflicted with Black Lung Disease. The money can be used for any purpose the individual sees fit.

(C) Direct Payments for Specific Use: Payments by the Federal Government go directly to individuals, private firms, and institutions (such as hospitals and nursing homes) to pay for specific purposes such as medical expenses, or to purchase an automobile for certain disabled veterans.

(E) Direct Loans are made to individuals for setting up a small business or to help disabled veterans to acquire suitable housing, or to private non-profit corporations and consumer cooperatives for construction or rehabilitation of rental housing for the elderly and handicapped.

(F) Guaranteed or Insured Loans: The Federal Government guarantees or insures lenders or employers against losses through default on loans they make to Federally endorsed groups or for Federally endorsed purposes. Numerous agencies and departments of the Federal Government administer the nearly twenty programs described in this section. The Veterans Administration (VA) also provides extensive programs of compensation for service-connected permanent or partial disability. Direct loans are also available under the Veterans's Housing Program for disabled veterans with other-than-dishonorable discharges from the service.

Non-Financial Assistance

There are upwards of 25 Federal programs of non-financial Federal Assistance, such as handling of complaints, advice and technical assistance, information, and provision of specialized services. Programs may provide one or several types of such assistance, as designated below.

(K) Advisory Services and Counselling: Federal specialists make themselves available for counsel or advice/consultation with communities or individuals.

(L) Programs that publish and distribute specialized or technical information or data through clearinghouses, libraries or publication divisions.

(N) Investigation of Complaints: Claims made formally or informally charging that Federal laws, policies or accepted procedures have been violated are administratively investigated by Federal agencies. Claims must come from outside of the Federal Government.

(J) Provision of Specialized Services: Federal personnel perform services for the benefit of communities or individuals such as the operation of special VA programs.

(I) Use of Property, Facility and Equipment; such as the loan of books for blind and handicapped individuals.

(H) Sale, Exchange, and Donation of Property and Goods: Programs which provide for the sale, exchange or donation of Federal real property, personal property and other goods. Eligible recipients may be states, non-profit organizations, schools and institutions or individuals.

(O) Federal Employment: Direct assistance to handicapped individuals to obtain Federal employment is provided.

Non-financial assistance for persons with disabilities is an important but somewhat arbitrary category of inclusion since several programs listed in this section also are authorized to enter into grants or contracts or to provide specific-use case assistance. Read the text carefully under the heading "Types of Assistance" to ascertain whether or not a program may actually provide for financial support.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To provide educational programs based upon local needs in the broad fields of (1) agricultural production and marketing, (2) rural development, (3) home economics, and (4) youth development.

Home Economics Education for the Handicapped - Home economists of the State Cooperative Extension Services perform important work in local communities to help families overcome problems of living that arise when disability strikes within the family circle. Also, they are making continuous progress in training more professional home economists, paraprofessionals, and volunteers to give instructions to the handicapped.

Extension 4-H Programs for the Handicapped - Increased opportunities for the mentally and physically handicapped to become involved in local 4-H Youth programs are provided in many areas. In addition to special services, the handicapped are served on the same basis as others in the target population.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Grants are made to land-grant institutions which, through State and county extension service personnel, provide educational and technical assistance to (1) farmers, producers, and marketing firms on how to apply new technical developments emanating from agricultural research; (2) community organizations to develop natural, economic, and human resources; (3) homemakers and youth in the areas of food and nutrition, home management, family economics, child development, and parent education; and (4) 4-H youth in the areas of leadership development and career guidance through work projects, demonstration projects, camping, and achievememt programs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Formula Grants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICATION ELIGIBILITY:
By law, grants are made to the designated land grant institution in the State and are administered by the director of the State extension service. State and local governments, other organizations, and individuals are not eligible for these grants.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Programs of State and county extension services are available to the general public.

CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION:
None

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

County extension services prepare plan of work and forward to State extension service. State extension service prepare State plans of work and budget and forwards to Extension Service, USDA. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$189,901,094
TQ	$ 47,976,976
Fiscal Year 1977 est.	$199,232,280
Fiscal Year 1978 est.	$200,900,289

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
$401,998; $10,718,413; $3,622,405.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

At the end of fiscal year 1976, Extension was working with 320,186 families enrolled in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Program (EFNEP). Over 706,000 other families were contacted in the EFNEP program during the year. Extension played an active role in each of more than 2,449 State area and local rural development committees. Approximately five million youth were served through 4-H - Youth development programs. In addition to the above contacts, over 100 million contacts were made with Extension clientele through educational programs related to Agriculture and Natural Resources, Community Resources Development, Home Economics and 4-H Youth.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Smith-Level Acts as amended, 7 U.S.C. 341-3439, District of Columbia Public Education Act of 1968, 7 U.S.C. 329; Rural Development Act of 1972, 7 U.S.C. 2661-2668.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Department of Agriculture
Director, Management Operations Extension Service
Washington, D.C. 20250
202/447-6781

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

HANDICAPPED-RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION 13.443 (B)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To improve the education of handicapped children through research and demonstration projects.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

To support research and related activities designed to improve the education of handicapped children, including physical education and recreation. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with other closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project Grants; Research (Contracts).

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
State or local education agencies, public and private institutions of higher learning, and other public or private educational or research agencies and organizations are eligible to participate in the program.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Handicapped children served by grantees/contractors.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be sent to: U.S.O.E. Application Control Center, Room 5673, ROB No. 3, 7th & D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. Mailing address: U.S.O.E. Application Control Center, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20202. Applications are reviewed by field readers and consultants. Their recommendations are the basis for approval or disapproval by the Commissioner of Education. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$11,000,000
TQ	$ 2,500,000
Fiscal Year 1977 est.	$11,000,000
Fiscal year 1978 est.	$11,000,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
$4,000 to $1,000,000; $100,000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal year 1976, 146 projects were supported. In fiscal year 1977, it is estimated 105 projects will be supported, and estimated 105 projects in 1978.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI, Part E; Public Law 91-230; 20 U.S.C.1441.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Dr. Max Mueller
Chief, Research Projects Branch
Division of Innovation and Development
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20202
202/245-2275

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

HANDICAPPED INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS-DEAF-BLIND CENTERS 13.445 (B)

(CENTERS AND SERVICES FOR DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To establish regional centers to provide all deaf-blind children the following: (1) comprehensive diagnostic and evaluative services; (2) a program for their education, adjustment, and orientation, and (3) effective consultative services for their parents, teachers, and others involved in their welfare.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Grants and/or contracts may be used to provide those services listed under Objectives above and in addition, in-service training, dissemination of materials and information, and construction. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with other closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project Grants (Contracts).

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
Public or nonprofit agencies, organizations, or institutions. A grant or contract shall be made only if the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped determines that there is satisfactory assurance that the center will provide such services as stated in Public Law 91-230, Part C, Section 622(d) (A, B, C,), Title VI, Education of the Handicapped Act.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Residential or day schools for aurally or visually handicapped children, or those with learning disabilities; institutions of higher education; agencies serving children with visual, auditory, language, speech and/or learning disabilities; medical or research facilities; State educational agencies; or public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations or institutions developed or modified especially to serve as the coordinating agency for a Deaf-Blind Center.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Request for proposals is announced in "Commerce Business Daily." This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Contracts)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$16,000,000
Fiscal Year 1977	$16,000,000
TQ est.	$ 0
Fiscal year 1978 est.	$16,000,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
$600,000 to $1,600,000; $1,600,000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal year 1976, full-time educational services were provided to 4,216 deaf-blind children and short-term educational services to 300 children. In fiscal year 1977, some 4,216 deaf-blind children were served in full-time and 300 in short-term educational services. In fiscal year 1978, the same number of deaf-blind children will be served in full-time educational services and short-term educational services as in fiscal year 1977. Other services to be supported will be diagnostic, parent counseling, and in-service training for teachers, parents and aides.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI, Part C, Section 622; Public Law 91-230; 20 U.S.C. 1422.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Robert Dantona, Coordinator
Centers and Services for Deaf-Blind Children
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
Division of Assistance to States
Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20202
202/472-4825

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

HANDICAPPED PERSONNEL PREPARATION 13.451 (B)

(Handicapped teacher, Physical education and/or recreation training)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To improve the quality and increase the supply of teachers, supervisors, administrators, researchers, teacher educators, speech correctionists, and other special personnel such as specialists in physical education and recreation, and paraprofessionals.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Grants may be used for undergraduate, graduate, and summer traineeships, special study institutes, and special projects. Project applications from institutions of higher education or other public and/or private nonprofit agencies are subject to review and recommendation by field readers with final approval resting with the Commissioner of Education. State educational agencies are eligible to apply. Funds may be used for student's stipends, dependency allowances, or institutional support. Grants to State educational agencies may include programs for preparation of physical educators and/or recreation personnel if such educators and personnel are certified (or certifiable) under applicable State Law. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project Grants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
Applications for grants may be submitted by institutions of higher education and State educational agencies. Other nonprofit public and private agencies are eligible for participation.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Stipends may go to students who are preparing for, or are engaged in work with handicapped children as a teacher, supervisor, administrator or researcher, or are engaged in preparing to engage in employment as physical educator or recreation personnel for the handicapped.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be sent to U.S.O.E. Application Control Center, Room 5676, ROB No.3, 7th and D Streets, SW, Washington, D.C.; mailing address: U.S.O.E. Application Control Center, 400 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20202. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No.A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants)	
Fiscal year 1976	$44,567,000
TQ	$ 295,000
Fiscal year 1977	$45,375,000
Fiscal year 1978 est	$45,375,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
College range $3,000 to $500,000; average $63,00; State educational agencies range $50,000 to $200,000; average $102,000. Special Projects range $5,000 to $250,000; average $107,000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The majority of special education professionals are trained in BEH-supported program. In fiscal year 1976, 35,767 students received direct support. In fiscal year 1977, 37,197 individuals received direct support. In fiscal year 1978, an estimated 45,285 individuals will receive support.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI (Part D, Section 631, 632, and 634); Public Law 91-230; as amended by Public Law 93-380, Educational Amendments of 1974; 20 U.S.C. 1431, 1432, and 1,434.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Dr. Jasper Harvey, Director
Division of Personnel Preparation
Office of Education
Bureau of Educaton for the Handicapped
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D,C, 20202
202/245-9886

13.463 HIGHER EDUCATION WORK-STUDY

(College Work-Study Program)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Higher Education Act of 1965; Title IV, Part C, Public Law 89-329; 42 U.S.C. 2751-2756; Public Law 92-318.

OBJECTIVES: To promote the part-time employment of students, particularly those with great financial need, who require assistance to pursue courses of study at institutions of higher education.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct Payments for Specified Use.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: To pay 80 percent of the earnings of eligible students in eligible jobs, which may be either for the institution itself (except in the case of proprietary institutions) or in work in the public interest for any public or private nonprofit organization under an arrangement with the institution, and to pay to the institution an amount up to 4 percent of the earnings of students under the program in lieu of reimbursement for administrative expenses. Students may work up to 40 hours per week. For other use restrictions, see the College Work-Study Program Regulations, Title 45 of CFR, Part 175.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Accredited (and certain other) institutions of higher education, including junior colleges and institutions which provide to high school graduates at least a 12-month course of training leading to gainful employment in a recognized occupation. Accredited proprietary schools which provide at least a 6-month course of training leading to gainful employment in a recognized occupation may be eligible. Area vocational schools also may participate, but, of their students, only those who are high school graduates are eligible.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled (or accepted for enrollment on at least a half-time basis, whose resources, including parental contributions, are determined (by the grantee institution in which they are enrolled in good standing or which has accepted them for enrollment as at least half-time students) to be inadequate to enable them to study at the institution.

Credentials/Documentation: Applicant institutions must complete a questionnaire bearing on applicant eligibility and attest as to their compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Preapplication Coordination: Representatives of the appropriate HEW regional office are available for consultation regarding the proper preparation of an application. Students should contact the educational institution they plan to attend. Public and private nonprofit organizations should contact grantee educational institutions in their own State or multi-State areas.

Application Procedure: There is a single application form for the National Direct Student Loan Program, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants Program, and the College Work-Study Program (OE 1036), which is automatically distributed once each year to all previously participating institutions. Institutions other than previous participants may obtain the application form from regional offices of DHEW. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

Award Procedure: Applications are reviewed annually by regional panels which recommend a funding level at each institution for the fiscal year. Applications in each State are then funded by the Washington office as closely as possible to the amounts recommended by the panel.

Deadlines: Usually in October or November and is announced on the application form.

Range of Approval/Disapproval Time: Tentative approval within 90 days of deadline. Actual grant from 150 to 180 days after deadline.

Appeals: Appeals offering additional evidence bearing on reason(s) for reductions must be submitted to the appropriate HEW regional office within approximately 2 weeks of the date of the notification of tentative approval.

Renewals: Reapply annually.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS:

Formula and Matching Requirements: The Federal share of the compensation paid to students normally does not exceed 80 percent. The remaining share must be paid from any nongrant source.

Length and Time Phasing of Assistance: The award period is 1 year following the year of application, renewable annually.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS:

Reports: Each June 30 there is a single, combined fiscal operations report for the 3 programs-National Direct Student Loan, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, and College Work-Study (OE 1152).

Audits: An institution may have itself audited according to HEW guidelines by its own licensed or certified public accountants at its own expense, and is encouraged to do so annually, but must do so not less frequently than once every two years. Otherwise audits are performed at Government expense by the HEW Audit Agency as often as its time schedule will allow.

Records: All records pertaining to a given fiscal year's activities must be retained for a period of 5 years following the end of the fiscal year or until audited, whichever is later.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

Account Identification: 75-0293-0-1-502.

Obligations: (Grants) FY 76 $509,800,000; TQ est $0; and FY 77 $390,000,000; and FY 78 $390,000,000.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: To institutions: $176 to $8,286,574; $120,281.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: In the award period 1976-77, 3,229 institutions employed an estimated 895,000 students; in the award period 1977-78, approximately 3,300 institutions will employ an estimated 895,000 students.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND LITERATURE: CFR Title 45, Chapter I, Part 175; Notification to Members of Congress, list of grantees, issued annually or as necessary, no charge; Information leaflet, no charge.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: Students should contact the educational institution they plan to attend. Public and private nonprofit organizations should contact grantee educational institutions in their own State or multi-State areas. Educational institutions should contact the Assistant Regional Commissioner for Postsecondary Education in appropriate HEW Regional Office. (See list in appendix).

Headquarters Office: Hubert S. Shaw, Chief, Program Development Branch, Division of Student Financial Aid, Bureau of Postsecondary Educational, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 245-9717.

RELATED PROGRAMS: 13.409, Cuban Education-Student Loans; 13.418, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program; 13.454, Higher Education-Strengthening Developing Institutions; 13.460, Higher Education Act Insured Loans; 13.471, National Direct Student Loans; 13.488, Talent Search; 13.492, Upward Bound; 13.482, Special Services for Disadvantaged Students in Institutions of Higher Education; 13.510, Higher Education-Cooperative Education; 13.539, Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program; 13.543, Educational Opportunity Centers; 13.548, Grants to States for State Student Incentives; 64.111, Veterans Educational Assistance; 64.117, Dependents Educational Assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

REGIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DEAF AND OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS 13.560 (B)

(Regional Education Programs)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To develop and operate specially designed or modified programs of vocational, technical, postsecondary, or adult education for deaf or other handicapped persons.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

The Commissioner is authorized to make grants to or contracts with institutions of higher education, including junior and community colleges, vocational and technical institutions, and other apropriate nonprofit educational agencies for the development and operation of specially designed or modified programs of vocational, technical, post-secondary, or adult education for deaf and other handicapped persons. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Formula Grants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
Institutions of higher education, including junior and community colleges, vocational and technical institutions, and other appropriate nonprofit educational agencies.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Handicapped persons; Persons who are mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, crippled, or in other ways health impaired and by reason thereof require special education programming and related services. The Commissioner shall give priority consideration to programs serving

multistate regions or large population centers; programs adapting existing programs of vocational, technical, postsecondary, or adult education and the special needs of handicapped persons and programs designed to service areas where a need for such services is clearly demonstrated.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be sent to U.S.O.E. Application Control Center, Room 5673, ROB No. 3, 7th and D Streets, SW, Washington, D.C.; mailing address: U.S.O.E. Application Control Center, 400 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20202. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants)	
Fiscal year 1976	$2,000,000
TQ	$ 0
Fiscal year 1977	$2,000,000
Fiscal year 1978	$2,000,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
$100,000, to $300,000; $200,000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal year 1976, three projects were continued at the postsecondary level, and 10 new projects were started for the comprehensive provisions of postsecondary and adult educational services to the handicapped. In fiscal year 1977 and 1978, this program will maintain the same kind of operations and continue to fund the 13 projects proviously supported. It is anticipated that approximately 2,654 persons who are deaf, blind, physically disabled, or learning disabled will benefit.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Education Amendments of 1974, Title VI, Part B Education of the Handicapped, Section 625, Public Law 93-380.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Ed Sontag
Program Development Branch
Division of Innovation and Development
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20202
202/245-9722

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATIONS 13.627 (B,P)

(REHABILITATION RESEARCH)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To discover, test, demonstrate, and promote utilization of new concepts and devices which will provide rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Grants and contracts are awarded for innovative research and demonstrations of regional and national significance that are responsive to Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) program priorities. All applications must meet standard of excellence in research or evaluation design. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with other closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project Grants; Research Contracts.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
Grants and contracts may be made to states and nonprofit organizations. Grants cannot be made directly to individuals.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
The mentally and physically handicapped.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Application forms are submitted to Director, Division of Grants and Contracts Management, RSA, HEW, Room 1427, 330 C Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20201. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants and Research Contracts)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$20,555,000
TQ	$ 5,310,000
Fiscal Year 1977	$29,000,000
Fiscal year 1978 est.	$29,000,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
Grants and contracts range from $10,000 to $1,500,000. Individual project grants average about $75,000 a year. However, these figures vary with type of program.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal year 1977, 121 projects were supported.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 202 of Public Law 93-112; Public Law 94-230 (1976); 29 U.S.C. 701.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Executive Director of Research and Evaluation
Rehabilitation Services Administration
Office of Human Development
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
330 C Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20201
202/245-0565

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

REHABILITATION TRAINING 13.629 (B)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To support projects to increase the numbers of personnel trained in providing vocational rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Training grants are provided only in fields directly related to the vocational rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled, such as Rehabilitation Counseling, Rehabilitation Medicine, Physical and Occupational Therapy, Prosthetics-Orthotics, Speech Pathology and Audiology, Rehabilitation of the Blind and the Deaf. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with other closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project Grants; (Contracts).

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
State vocational rehabilitation agencies, and other public or nonprofit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Individuals preparing for employment in the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Application is made to appropriate Regional Office (listed in appendix), or in the case of projects of unusual National scope, to Director, Division of Grants and Contracts Management, Office of Human Development (RSA), Room 1427, 330 C Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20201. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants and Research Contracts)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$21,924,000
TQ	$11,098,000
Fiscal Year 1977	$25,000,000
Fiscal year 1978 est.	$20,000,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
$5,000 to $200,000; $20,000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Approximately 12,000 persons were assisted under the program during the 1975-1976 academic year.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 203 and 400, Public Law 93-230 (1976); 29 U.S.C. 701.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Director, Division of Manpower Development
Rehabilitation Services Administration
Office of Human Development Services
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201
202/245-0079

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES BASIC SUPPORT 13.630 (A)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To assist States in developing and implementing a comprehensive and continuing plan for meeting the needs of persons who have a disability resulting from mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or autism which originates before age 18, and is a substantial handicap; and implementing a system for protection of advocacy of individual rights.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Allotments under basic formula grants may be used for State or local planning and administration relating to services and facilities for persons with developmental disabilities, and for providing assistance to public or private non-profit agencies for the delivery of services and for the construction of service facilities. Funds for construction may not exceed 10 percent of the State allotment; funds for administrative costs may not exceed 5 percent of a State's allotment or $50,000, whichever is less. Allotments for Protection and Advocacy of Rights of Persons with Developmental Disabilities may be used to assist States in effecting a system which will have authority to pursue legal and other remedies to assure protection of rights of the developmentally disabled receiving treatment, services or rehabilitation within the State. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES of ASSISTANCE

Formula Grants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
Designated State agencies of the respective States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territory of the Pacific. Protection and Advocacy of Rights of the Developmentally Disabled must be independent of any State agency which provides services to the developmentally disabled.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Persons with developmental disabilities attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or autism.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The plan prepared by the designated State agency and approved by the State Planning Council must be submitted to the Developmental Disabilities Office of the appropriate HEW Regional Offices. Requests for Advocacy allotments are submitted on the standard application forms as furnished by the Federal agency and required by FMC 74-7. Further instruction and guidelines may be obtained from Developmental Disabilities Office of appropriate HEW Regional Offices.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants)	
Fiscal year 1976	$30,959,000
TQ	$ 9,719,000
Fiscal year 1977 est.	$33,089,000
Fiscal year 1978 est.	$33,058,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
$10,000 to $2,312,000; $590,000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It is estimated approximately 48,000 developmentally disabled persons will be served in fiscal year 1977.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, Public Law 88-164; as amended by Public Law 91-517, the Developmental Disabilities Services and Construction Act of 1970; as amended by Public Law 94-103, the Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

INFORMATION CONTACT

Director
Developmental Disabilities Office
Office of Human Development Services
Office of the Secretary
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201
202/245-0335

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/DISCRETIONARY GRANTS 14.219 (B)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To develop viable urban communities including decent housing and a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low income and moderate income.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Generally, as in the case of entitlement grants, most activity previously eligible under the categorical program consolidated under the Act, and defined by the statute and regulations may be carried out, i.e. acquisition, rehabilitation or construction of certain public works facilities and improvements, clearance, housing rehabilitation, code enforcement, relocation payments and assistance, administrative expenses, and completing existing urban renewal projects. Communities are restricted, from constructing or rehabilitating public facilities for the general conduct of government and certain community wide facilities, i.e. central libraries, stadiums, sports arenas, cultural centers, convention centers; and from underwriting the cost of constructing new housing or of making housing allowance or other income maintenance -- type payments. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved. Discretionary grants are made on a competitive basis to units of local and county governments and to States on behalf of units of local government, which are not eligible for Community Development Block Grants (CDBC) Entitlement Funds, OMB 14.218.

CDBG Funds may be used for construction of, rehabilitation of, and site acquisition for "centers for the handicapped." The funds may also be used for the demolition of existing structures, conversion of existing structures and barrier removal for "centers for the handicapped." A "center for the handicapped" is defined as ... any single or multipurpose facility which seeks to assist persons with

physical, mental, developmental and/or emotional impairments to become more functional members of the community by providing programs or services which may include, but are not limited to, recreation, education, health care, social development, independent living, physical rehabilitation and vocational rehabilitation, but excluding a facility, the primary function of which is, to provide residential care on a 24-hour day basis (such as a group home or halfway house). For example, a sheltered workshop would be a single purpose center for the handicapped, and a facility providing several services for the handicapped would be a multi-purpose center for the handicapped, both of which are eligible for assistance.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project Grants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
Applicant may be eligible for grants from one or more of the three sources of discretionary funds: 1. General Purpose Fund: Funds remaining after entitlement and hold harmless obligations are met: applicants are states and units of general local government, except for metropolitan cities and urban counties. 2. Secretary's Fund: Two percent of the total funds each year is set aside in a national discretionary fund for grants to communities; to assist "new communities;" to carry out area wide housing and community development programs; in Guam, The Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to meet emergency community development needs caused by federally recognized disasters; to carry out innovative projects; and to correct inequities arising from the formula allocation. 3. Urgent Needs Funds: a special fund intended to help in bridging the gaps between old categorical programs and the new block grants.

BENEFICIARY ELGIBILITY:
See applicant eligibility.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

General Purpose Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Fund: Applicant files a preapplication and if the applicant rates high against the criteria a full application is requested. Secretary's fund and urgent need fund: Applicant files the basic entitlement application with appropriate modifications.

APPROPRIATIONS

(General purpose discretionary)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$244,191,000
TQ	$222,592,000
Fiscal Year 1977 est.	$532,058,000
Fiscal Year 1978 est.	$625,700,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES-SPECIAL PROJECTS 13.631 (B)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To provide partial support to improve the quality of services to the developmentally disabled; public awareness and informational programs; demonstration of new or improved service techniques and service delivery; training; coordination of available community resources; and providing technical assistance. Not less than 25 percent of funds available shall be used for projects of national significance.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Projects grants are approved for personnel, equipment, travel, supplies, etc. Duplicative Federal assistance is precluded. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with other closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project Grants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
States, political subdivisions of states, other public agencies, and nonprofit organizations are eligible.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Persons with developmental disabilities attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or autism.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Form and instructions for project grants are available from the appropriate HEW Regional Office. Forms and instructions for projects of national significance are available from the headquarters office. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$13,065,000
TQ	$ 9,552,000
Fiscal Year 1977	$19,739,000
Fiscal year 1978 est.	$19,567,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
$1,400 to $238,000; $53,000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During fiscal year 1977, approximately 54,000 clients will be served and 6,250 persons trained.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963; Public Law 88-164, as amended by Public Law 91-517, the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act of 1970, as amended by Public Law 94-103, the Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1975.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Director, Developmental Disabilities Office
Office of Human Development
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201
202/245-0335

(Secretary's fund)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$ 27,486,000
TQ	$ 12,418,000
Fiscal Year 1977 est.	$ 92,762,000
Fiscal Year 1978 est.	$ 62,000,000
(Urgent need)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$ 61,176,000
TQ	$ 23,146,000
Fiscal Year 1977 est.	$110,218,000
Fiscal Year 1978 est.	$100,000,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
1st Year of program.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As of December 31, 1976, 1,861 applications for general purpose discretionary funds were approved.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, 42 U.S.C. 5301-5317.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Contact appropriate HUD Area Office (or Regional Office in Region VIII) listed in the appendix.

Community Planning and Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20410

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM 17.232 (A)(B)

(Comprehensive Employment and Training
Act of 1973, as Amended)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State, and local programs.

Since many handicapped individuals meet the CETA eligibility requirements of being unemployed, under employed or disadvantaged, they are eligible for CETA services. CETA services include jobs and/or on-the-job training or in the classroom training. CETA may also provide handicapped individuals with supportive services such as transportation, health care, removal of employment barriers, such as discriminatory hiring practices, unrealistic qualification requirements, and job restructuring.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Title I - This program is directed to providing training and employment opportunities to the unemployed, underemployed, and disadvantaged. Program activities are: Class-room Training; On-the-Job Training; Public Service Employment, Work Experience; Services to participants; and other allowable activities. Public Service Employment is subject to the restrictions under Title II. In addition to prime sponsor allocations, specific funds are allocated to governors for: (1) State Vocational Education agencies to provide their services to prime sponsor areas; (2) costs incurred in staffing and servicing State manpower services councils; and (3) provision of State-wide manpower services. Title II - This program provides transitional employment to unemployed or underemployed persons residing in areas of high unemployment in jobs which provide public services. Eighty-five percent of the funds made available must be used to pay wages and fringe benefits to participants. The remaining fifteen percent of funds may be used to administration and for supplies, equipment, and materials to be used in the program. Title II funds may be used to finance Title I program activities in which care most Title II restrictions do not apply. Section 304 (a)(3) - This program provides employment, training, counseling and job preparation of economically disadvantaged youths during summer months. Title VI - This program is directed to providing temporary public service employment for unemployed and underemployed persons. In addition to public service employment

positions this program provides for public service projects which will employ long-term unemployed, low-income persons. JOINT FUNDING: This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with closely related Federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111. For programs that are not identified as particularly suitable or eligible for joint funding, applicant may consult the headquarters or field office of the appropriate funding agency for further information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Formula Grants; Project Grants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
Title I - States, units of general local government having a population of 100,000 or more, consortia of local government units, at least one of which has a total population of 100,000 or more, units of local government which are considered eligible by the Secretary because of special circumstances, and a limited number of Concentrated Employment Program grantees in existence at time of enactment (December 1973). Title II - Applicants qualified under Title I and Indian tribes on Federal or State reservations, either of which contain areas of substantial (6.5 percent or more) unemployment. Section 304 (a) (3) Summer Program-Applicants qualified under Title I. and Indian Tribes qualified to receive funds under Title III, Title VI - Applicants qualified under Title I and Indian Tribes on Federal or State reservations.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Title I - Economically disadvantaged, unemployed, or underemployed persons. Title II - Persons unemployed for 30 days prior to application or underemployed, and residing in an area of substantial unemployment. Section 304 (a) (3) - Summer Program-Economically disadvantaged youth 14 through 21 years of age. Title VI - Persons unemployed for 30 days prior to application (except in areas of excessively high unemployment in which case persons need only be unemployed 15 days) or be underemployed. However, to be eligible for Title VI projects, a person must either be: (1) unemployed at least 15 weeks, (2) an unemployment compensation exhaustee, or (3) be a member of a family receiving AFDC; and must have a family income less than 70 percent of the BLS lower living standard budget.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applicants which have been designated as prime sponsors and eligible to receive funds will be furnished a grant application package which is to be submitted to the RA with copies to the governor and appropriate State and area-wide A-95 clearinghouses. A summary of the application will be published in one issue of a general circulation newspaper. Copies of the summary will be provided to appropriate units of general local government, Indian prime sponsors, and to labor

organizations where appropriate. The grant package consists of the grant fact sheet prescribed by FMC 74-7, a narrative description of the program, and modified FMC 74-7 budget and program plans. All necessary grant package forms and explanatory material are found in the Forms Preparation Handbook, issued in September 1975. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants)	
Fiscal Year 1976	
Titles I, II, Summer Program Title (III), and VI	$4,390,185,000
TQ Titles I, II Summer Program (Title III) and VI	$1,512,667,000
Fiscal Year 1977 est.	
Titles I, II, and Summer Program (III) and VI	$6,256,581,000
Fiscal Year 1978 est.	
Titles I, II, (Summer Program (Title III), and VI	$8,346,000,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
No established range; based on formula allocations.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal year 1976, there were 1,672,000 new enrollees under Title I, 252,300 under Title II, and 481,200 under Title VI. In fiscal year 1976, there were 888,000 summer-funded positions. In fiscal year 1977 (estimated), 1,280,000 enrollees are expected under Title I, 50,000 under Title II, and 1,000,000 summer-funded positions.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Titles I, II and VI and Section 304 (a) (3) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, Public Law 93-203, 87 Stat. 839. Also the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, Public Law 93-567, 88 Stat. 1845 which amended Public Law 93-203 by adding a new Title VI, and Public Law 94-444 which extended Title VI.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Employment and Training Administration
Department of Labor
601 D Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20213
Contact: Catherine Sullivan.
202/376-6366

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS 20.500 (B)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To assist in financing the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use, by operation, lease, or otherwise, in mass transportation service in urban areas and in coordinating srevice with highway and other transportation in such areas.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Eligible facilities and equipment include land, buses, other rolling stock, and other real and personal property needed for an efficient and coordinated mass transportation system. Ordinary governmental or project operating expenses are excluded. Adequate public notice must be given of intent; social and economic impact on environment must be considered; project must be consistent with official plans for comprehensive development of urban areas.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project Grants.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
Public agencies. Private transportation companies may participate through contractual arrangements with a public agency grantee. Applicant must have legal financial and technical capacity to carry out proposed project. Capital funds are also available through the states to private, non-profit organizations for the purpose of providing transportation services to the elderly and the handicapped.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Same as applicant eligibility.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications are made to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Washington, D.C. 20590. A sample format is available from that office.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Grants)	
Fiscal Year 1976	$1,092,220,000
TQ	$ 246,990,000
Fiscal Year 1977 est.	$1,250,000,000
Fiscal year 1978 est.	$1,350,000,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
$1,216 to $800,000,000; $5,048,948

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A total of $1,169,600,000 was committed for 229 grants in fiscal year 1976 and transition quarter; Forty-seven of these (876 million) were for rapid rail and commuter rail systems: 204 grants were in the bus category.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964; Public Law 88-365, as amended through February 5, 1976; 49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Associate Administrator
Office of Transit Assistance
Urban Mass Transportation Administration
Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20590
202/426-4020

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

45.001 PROMOTION OF THE ARTS–ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ARTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

AUTHORIZATION: National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965; Public Law 89-209 as amended by Public Law 90-348, Public Law 91-346, Public Law 93-133, and Public Law 94-462; 20 U.S.C. 951 et seq.

OBJECTIVES: To provide grants for projects, including research, professional education, and public awareness in architecture, landscape architecture, urban, interior, industrial, and environmental design.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project Grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants may be used for projects fostering professional education and development, environmental education and public awareness, research, and design projects. There are no funds for construction of facilities.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Grants may be made only to nonprofit organizations if donations to such organizations qualify as a charitable deduction under section 170 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code. This definition includes states, local governments, and State arts agencies. Ordinarily, individual grant awards are made only to U.S. citizens who by law must be of exceptional talent.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Same as applicant eligibility.

Credentials/Documentation: Applying organizations are required to submit a copy of their Internal Revenue Service tax exemption determination letter with their applications. Costs will be determined in accordance with FMC 74-4 for State and local governments only.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Preapplication Coordination: The standard application forms as furnished by the Federal agency and required by FMC 74-7 must be used for this program for State and local governments only.

Application Procedure: Applicants should request guidelines for this program area and appropriate standard applications (NEA-2 for individuals, NEA-3 for organizations) from: Director for Architecture and Environmental Arts, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, DC 20506. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

Award Procedure: The Chairman of the Endowment makes the final decision on all awards based on recommendations from the National Council on the Arts (the NEA advisory body) and the consulting panels in this field. Headquarters office will determine on a case-by-case basis those initial applicants that can further disperse grant money. Notification of grant award, if made to a State or political subdivision thereof or local government, must be made to the designated State Central Information Reception Agency in accordance with Treasury Circular 1082.

Deadlines: Different for various projects. Information available from headquarters office listed below.

Range of Approval/Disapproval Time: Dependent on meetings of the National Council on the Arts.

Appeals: None.

Renewals: Renewal grants may be made but are processed as new applications.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS:

Formula and Matching Requirements: Grants to organizations, with few exceptions, must be matched, at least dollar-for-dollar, with non-Federal funds.

Length and Time Phasing of Assistance: Length and time may vary with projects. Generally, request may be received at any time for payment not to exceed what is needed for a 90-day period (or monthly for grants over $100,000).

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS:

Reports: Financial report within 90 days after termination of grant period or as requested, plus narrative of accomplishment.

Audits: As determined by the Endowment.

Records: Financial records to be retained by grantee for 3 years following termination of grant, or as determined.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

Account Identification: 59-0100-0-1-503.

Obligations: (Grants) FY 76 $3,618,853; TQ $177,698; FY 77 est $3,475,000; and FY 78 est $3,475,000.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Individuals: $4,000 to $26,000. Organizations: $1,750 to $50,000; $20,000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS: In fiscal year 1976, grants were made to 50 individuals and 201 organizations.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND LITERATURE: The following publication is available from Office of Program Information, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, DC 20506: "National Endowment for the Arts, Guide to Programs." For list of available publications about architecture and design projects contact Architecture and Environmental Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, DC 20506.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Director, Architecture and Environmental Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, 2401 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20506. Telephone: (202) 634-4276 (Use same 7-digit number for FTS).

RELATED PROGRAMS: 14.152, Mortgage Insurance-Experimental Homes; 14.153, Mortgage Insurance-Experimental Projects Other Than Housing; 14.154, Mortgage Insurance-Experimental Rental Housing; 45.011, Promotion of the Arts-Special Projects.

45.002 PROMOTION OF THE ARTS–DANCE

45.002 Promotion of the Arts-Dance
45.003 Promotion of the Arts-Education
45.004 Promotion of the Arts-Literature
45.005 Promotion of the Arts-Music
45.006 Promotion of the Arts-Media Arts (Film/Radio/Television)
45.007 Promotion of the Arts-Federal/State Partnership
45.008 Promotion of the Arts-Theatre
45.009 Promotion of the Arts-Visual Arts
45.010 Promotion of the Arts-Expansion Arts
45.011 Promotion of the Arts-Special Projects

Reprinted from
Guide to Programs: National Endowments for the Arts, 1977/78.
Available from:
Mrs. Lain Lattin Duke
Coordinator for Special Constituencies
Special Projects Division
National Endowment for the Arts
Washington, D.C. 20506

Resolution on the Accessibility to the Arts for the Handicapped

One of the main goals of the National Endowment for the Arts is to assist in making the arts available to all Americans. The arts are a right, not a privilege. They are central to what our society is and what it can be. The National Council on the Arts believes very strongly that no citizen should be deprived of the beauty and the insights into the human experience that only the arts can impart.

The National Council on the Arts believes that cultural institutions and individual artists could make a significant contribution to the lives of citizens who are physically handicapped. It therefore urges the National Endowment for the Arts to take a leadership role in advocating special provision for the handicapped in cultural facilities and programs.

The Council notes that the Congress of the United States passed in 1968 (P.L. 90-480) legislation that would require all public buildings constructed, leased or financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government to be accessible to handicapped persons. The Council strongly endorses the intent of this legislation and urges private interests and governments of the State and local levels to take the intent of this legislation into account when building or renovating cultural facilities.

The Council further requests that the National Endowment for the Arts and all of the program areas within the Endowment be mindful of the intent and purposes of this legislation as they formulate their own guidelines and as they review proposals from the field. The Council urges the Endowment to give consideration to all the ways in which the agency can further promote and implement the goal of making cultural facilities and activities accessible to Americans who are physically handicapped.
(Adopted by the National Council on the Arts, September 15, 1973.)

The Handicapped, arts projects that involve:

Artists, Critics, Photographers, and Craftsmen in Residence, 82
Artists-in-Schools, 27
Arts Exposure Programs, 32
Community Cultural Centers, 33
Cooperative Programs, 52
Crafts Exhibition Aid, 80
Cultural Facilities/Research and Design, 16
Instruction and Training, 32
Jazz/Folk/Ethnic Music, 59
Museum Education, 51
Opera, 61
Orchestra, 63
Photography Exhibition Aid, 79
Professional Theatre Companies, 72
Regional Programs, 37
Renovation, 54
Residencies for Writers, 40
Special Exhibitions, 50
Special Summer Projects, 33
State Arts Agencies-Expansion Arts, 33
Theatre for Youth, 74
Visiting Specialists, 55

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

HANDICAPPED EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION 53.001 (K)(L)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To promote employment opportunities for the physically and mentally handicapped.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Cooperate with Governors' committees in the 50 states and with local community committees, conduct a national publicity program and provide State and local committees with promotional assistance by cooperating with other public and private groups in promotional campaigns. Promotional aids are available to organizations of the physically and mentally handicapped, those organizations concerned with the handicapped as well as individuals.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Advisory Services and Counseling; Dissemination of Technical Information.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:
State Governors' committees on employment of the handicapped, and other groups and individuals interested in promoting the employment of mentally and physically handicapped persons.

BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:
Committee does not administer direct benefits. Rather, through its promotional efforts, it helps to create broader employment opportunities for the physically handicapped, mentally restored and mentally retarded.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Contact headquarters office for information and literature.

APPROPRIATIONS

(Salaries and expenses)

Fiscal Year 1976	$1,280,000
Fiscal Year 1977 est.	$1,446,000
Fiscal Year 1978 est.	$1,432,000

RANGE AND AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Not applicable.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In the past 30 years the President's Committee was instrumental in bringing about improved national acceptance for employment of the physically handicapped, mentally restored and mentally retarded. Also, it was a prime mover in a national effort to eliminate architectural and transportation barriers to the physically handicapped.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Executive Order 11480.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

Executive Director
President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped
Washington, D.C. 20210
202/653-5044

Additional Grant Assistance

13.463 College Work-Study Program

Chief
Program Development Branch
Division of Student Financial Aid
Bureau of Postsecondary Education
Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washingotn, D.C. 20202
202/245-9717

13.563 Community Education (Community Schools)

Director
Community Education Program
Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education
Office of Education
Washington, D.C. 20202
202/245-0691

45.001 to 45.012 National Endowment for the Arts

Ms. Lani Lattin Duke, Coordinator Special Constituencies
Office of Special Projects
National Endowment for the Arts
Washington, D.C. 20506
202/634-4384

The National Endowment has no special program for handicapped or designated percentage of funds earmarked for programs for handicapped. However, the Coordinator for Special Constituencies advocates for any type of project which is designed to serve a special group or constituency such as the handicapped. During FY 1977 52 grants were funded by the National Endowment for the Arts which included handicapped among those served. Most of these were in the Expansion Arts area. Anyone seeking information on opportunities for funding for arts for handicapped should write or call the Coordinator of Special Constituencies.

Financial Assistance (non-grant)

General Revenue Sharing
State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act
(P.L. 92-512 as amended by P.L. 94-488, Vol. 31, code of Federal Regulations, Subtitle B, Part 51)

For General Information Contact:

Public Affairs Division
Office of Revenue Sharing
Treasury Department
2401 "E" Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226
202/634-5313

You may request the following publications from the above:

"What Is General Reveue Sharing"
"Getting Involved"
"What Is ARFA (anti-recession fiscal assistance)"
"Civil Rights and Revenue Sharing"
Indicate the Specific Topic of Interest to Receive Special Monographs.

For Local Implementation Contact:

Local government department responsible for receiving applications and processing Revenue Sharing Funds.

Other Forms of Assistance

There are a number of other than the formula grants to states and the project grants and contracts provided by the Federal government to organizations and individuals. Those which would be particularly helpful to recreation are listed below.

The left column carries the Office of Management and Budget number which the reader should use in finding the program description in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. The letters in the right column designate the service rendered when this information has been provided.

OMB Number	Agency/Service	Type of Assistance
	Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Room 1004 Switzer Building Washington, D.C. 20201 202/245-1591	(K)(L)
	Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research Special User Group Research Program Department of Housing and Urban Development Washington, D.C. 20410 202/755-6450	

OMB Number	Agency/Service	Type of Assistance
	Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped (Wagner O'Day) 2009 14th Street North, Suite 610 Arlington, Virginia 22201	
	Office of Blind and Visually Handicapped Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facilities Program Rehabilitation Services Administration Office of Human Development Services Department of Health, Educaton, and Welfare Washington, D.C. 20201 202/245-0918	
	Office of Independent Living for the Disabled Department of Housing and Urban Development 451 7th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20410 202/755-7366	
13.603	Office for Handicapped Individuals Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Washington, D.C. 20201 202/245-1961	
13.613	Mr. Fred Kraus, Executive Director President's Committee on Mental Retardation Washington, D.C. 20201 202/245-7634	(K)(L)
13.675	Director Office for Civil Rights Department of Health, Education and Welfare Washington, D.C. 20201 202/245-7320 Contact: Mr. Bud Keith or Mr. Jim Bennett, Technical Assistance Division	(N)

OMB Number	Agency/Service	Type of Assistance
13.676	Director, Office of Federal Property Assistance Surplus Property Utilization Office of Facilities Engineering and Property Management Department of Health, Education and Welfare Washington, D.C. 20201 202/755-8836 Contact: C.E. Patterson	(H)
17.207	Director Office of Plans, Policies, and Design United States Employment Service Employment and Training Administration Department of Labor Washington, D.C. 20213 Contact: Abraham Stahler 202/376-6651	(B)(J)(K)
17.301	Director Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs Employment Standards Administration Department of Labor Washington, D.C. 20210 202/523-7981	(L)(N)
27.005	Office of Selective Placement Federal Employment for the Handicapped Staffing Resources Division Bureau of Recruiting and Examining U.S. Civil Service Commission Washington, D.C. 20415 202/632-5687	(O)
29.001	United States Commission on Civil Rights Washington, D.C. 20425 The Commission did not on February 21, 1978 have jurisdiction on "aged" or "handicapped" but hearings in the spring were directed to the inclusion of aged and handicapped. Hearings will also decide whether the Commission will continue after September 1978. Some clearinghouse services on handicapped are currently provided.	(L)(N)

OMB Number	Agency/Service	Type of Assistance
30.001	Richard Grossman Program and Analysis Division Office of Compliance Programs Equal Employment Opportunity Commission 2401 E Street NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202/634-9600 Constance Dupre, Acting chief Legal Counsel Division Office of General Counsel 202/634-6400	(N)
30.002	Assistant Commissioner Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property Office of Real Property Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration Washington, D.C. 20405 202/566-0552	(H)
30.003	Ms. Susie Foshee Voluntary Compliance Division Office of Compliance Programs Equal Employment Opportunity Comm ssion 2401 E Street NW Washington, D.C. 20506 202/634-6911	(K)
39.003	Director, Utilization and Donation Division Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property Federal Supply Service General Services Administration Washington, D.C. 20406 202/577-0720	(H)
53.001	Mr. Bernard Posner, Executive Director* U.S. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped Washington, D.C. 20210 202/653-5044 Contact: Mr. Paul Hippolitus	(K)(L)

The PCEH has established a sub-Committee on Recreation and Leisure that deals with promoting recreation opportunity for handicapped and recreation employment for handicapped. The Committee conducts national and regional conferences on recreation for handicapped, publishes booklets and materials and promotes recreation opportunity and employment for handicapped.

Part V - Information on Funding and Related Resources

Resource Groups

The Foundation Center
888 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10019
212/975-1120

Acquires, organizes, and disseminates the basic factual and descriptive information about foundations and the grants they award.

Washington D.C. Office:
1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Suite 938
Washington, D.C. 20036
201/331-1400

Maintains a comprehensive collection of information on foundations, including IRS public records (990-PFs, and 990-ARs) on aperture cards in its New York and Washington, D.C. libraries; cooperates in maintaining geographically limited collections in regional reference collections in other parts of the country, all of which are open to the public free of charge (list available from the New York office on request).

Maintains computerized data bank of foundation grants of $5,000 and up.

Comsearch Printouts of interest in the field of handicaps are: Handicapped (#62); Mental Health (including emotionally disturbed, retarded, learning disabled, and neurologically impaired) (#37) and Medical Care, Rehabilitation, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (#36), cost is $10.00 per printout plus $1.00 postage. These must be ordered through the New York Office.

Reproduces annual reports of foundations on microfiche and publishes relevant directories and guides.

Foundation Research Service (FRS)
Lawson & Williams Associates, Inc.
39 East 51st Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
212/759-5660

Offers data on 1,000 foundations through foundation reports which include listing of all grants over $1,000 arranged by subject categories and subcategories and available in minimum groups of five at $5 each; provides "special request" research

service for those foundations not among the 1,000 on file for $20 each. Provides the FRS index--key to the system--for $150; the index service--plus free foundation reports for $250; the annual service, which includes four indexes mailed quarterly (April, July, October, and January), 250 different foundation reports each quarter (1,000 in all) for $250 a quarter $1,000 a year; the Custom List Service, an alphabetical list of foundations most likely to fund a special project, for $65 (plus three free foundation reports if check accompanies order).

Fund Raising Institute
Box 365
Ambler, PA 19002
215/646-7019

Publishes a comprehensive collection of quidance materials on all aspects of fund raising, including a monthly newsletter and series of very practical manuals.

The Grantsmanship Center
Los Angelus Coalition
7815 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90044
213/485-9094

A non-profit educational institution which conducts small-group training workshops in cities across the country: Workshops focus on program planning and development, the identification of appropriate private and public sources of funds, and effective proposals, program ideas and funding needs to the class, and these are reviewed and revised during the week. Tuition is $295, beginning January 1, 1978, $325.

The Center also publishes The Grantsmanship Center News, with articles on where to find funds and how to obtain funds. Subscription is $15 for one year. Publication list available.

National Public Relations Council of Health & Welfare Services
Seymour Stark
815 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Publishes a series of inexpensive manuals on voluntary agency fundraising and public relations procedures.

Resource Groups (contd.)

Taft Corporation
1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/347-0788
ATT: Jean Brodsky

"Foundation Reporter: A Method for Keeping Current on Foundations," (issued on March and September). A basic guide of Facts about application procedures, Foundation "image," speciic interests or restrictions of Foundations and patterns of giving; a monthly monitor of philanthropy and a one page "Flash bulletin reporting critical news". Cost $275 annually. A more comprehensive system is available which includes a compendium of bibliographical data on 6500 major philanthropic givers in the U.S. (updated every 6 months) in addition to the components mentioned above. Cost - $375 annually.

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATION: PUBLIC SECTOR	AVAILABLE FROM:
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (Updated biannually - detailed subject-ordered sheets in all areas of Federal programs, 1,000+pp looseleaf subscribers receive updates automatically), $18.00	Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402.
Commerce Business Daily. A daily synopsis of proposed U.S. Government procurements, sales, and contract awards. It is of particular interest for organizations, firms and institutions interested in bidding on U.S. Government purchases of surplus property offered for sale, or in seeking contracts of subcontracts. $105 p/y priority mailing $80 regular mail. Catalog #C 57.20.	Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402.
Federal Funds: Guide to OE Administered Programs (1977). Reprint from American Education describing appropriations and programs for Fiscal Year 1977, 8pp, GPO# 017-080-01653-2, $.35.	Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402.
Viewpoints on State and Local Legislation Regulating Solicitation of Funds from the Public (1976) - reference source for voluntary health agencies and legislators concerned with uniformity of laws affecting solicitation of funds from the public, 30pp, member agencies $2.00 prepaid, non-member $3.00 prepaid.	National Health Council 1740 Broadway New York, NY 10019 212/582-6040
Millions for Arts: Federal and State Cultural Programs (undated) - compendium of facts and information on money sources for the arts education, 64pp, $10.50.	Washington International Arts Letter 1321 Fourth Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20024 202/488-0800
Citizen Involvement in Community Development (1976). A description of how citizens and organizations may have input to Community Block Grant process including information on discretionary funding, $1.50.	Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007 202/338-6310

PUBLICATION:	AVAILABLE FROM:
PUBLIC SECTOR (contd.)	
Community Development Block Grants: A Monitoring Guide (1975). Step by step outline of citizens' input to use of community development block grants, $.50.	Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007 202/338-6310
PRIVATE SECTOR:	
The Bread Game (Rev. 1974) - "how to " manual for raising funds from foundations, $3.45.	Glide Publications 330 Ellis Street San Francisco, CA 94102 415/775-0918
The Big Foundations (1972) - a study of the 33 largest general-purpose grant-making foundations in the U.S. with views on their performance as it relates to responsiveness to urgent social problems, 475pp, $4.95.	Columbia University Press 136 South Broadway Irvington-On-Hudson, NY 10533 914/591-9111
The Foundation Directory, 6th Edition (1977) - listing of 5,454 foundations with field of interest, general purpose and activities, any special limitations, 626pp, $35.00.	Columbia University Press 136 South Broadway Irvington-On-Hudson, NY 10533 914/591-9111
Foundation News, bi-monthly magazine, featuring articles about developments in the field and subject areas; magazine includes the "Foundation Grants Index" (latest reported grants of $5,000 or more).	Council on Foundations 888 Seventh Ave. New York, NY 10019 212/489-7120
The Foundation Grants Index (annually) cumulative listing of over 10,000 grants awarded by American foundations, 361pp, $15.00.	Columbia University Press 136 South Broadway Irvington-On-Hudson, NY 10533 914/591-9111
Where America's Large Foundations Make Their Grants (1977-78) - list of grants made by over 500 foundations with assets of $5 million or more, giving name, address, grant amount for each recipient organization, purpose of grant in many cases, $24.00.	Public Service Materials Center 355 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017 212/687-0646

PUBLICATION:	AVAILABLE FROM:
PRIVATE SECTOR (contd.)	
The 1976-77 Survey of Grant-Making Foundations (bi-annually) - answers by foundations to four pertinent questions in grant seeking: (1) when best to apply, (2) how to request the first interview, (3) which individual should receive request, (4) which foundations consider operating budget designed for use with The Foundation Directory above), 62pp, $8.50.	Public Service Materials Center 355 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017 212/687-0646
How to Get your Fair Share of Foundation Grants (1973), Joseph Dermer, Ed. - examination of the current foundation scene and the step-by step process for obtaining a grant in presentations by nine foundation experts, $12.00.	Public Service Materials Center 355 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017 212/687-0646
How to Raise Funds from Foundations (1971) - guidelines for approaching a foundation through written contact; sample letters and presentations in four categories, 64pp, $8.95.	Public Service Materials Center 355 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017 212/687-0646
How to Write Successful Foundation Grants (Rev. 1972), by Joseph Dermer - running commentary outlining the thinking that went into actual grant-winning presentations: includes examples on operating expense grants, renewal of grants, etc., 64pp, $8.95.	Public Service Materials Center 355 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017 212/687-0646
A Manual for Obtaining Foundation Grants (1971), by Urgo and Corcoran - step-by-step guide aimed at helping beginners secure funding from foundations, 14pp, $5.75.	Robert J. Corcoran Companmy 40 Court Street Boston, MA
Understanding Grant-Making Foundations An introduction to grant making foundations describng the scope, philosophy and operating methods of foundations, and the grant making process, $1.50. Publication list available.	National Association of State Directors of Special Education 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 202/833-4218

PUBLICATION: PRIVATE SECTOR (contd.)	AVAILABLE FROM:
Finding Foundation Facts: A Guide to Information Sources (1974) - description of the Foundation Centers's publications and services and illustration of primary public records, single free.	Foundation Center 88 Seventh Ave. New York, NY 10019 212/975-1120
What Will a Foundation Look for when you Submit a Grant Proposal? (1974) - guidebook based on the Foundation Center's grant file. Single copy free.	Foundation Center 88 Seventh Ave. New York, NY 10019 212/975-1120
About Foundations: How to Find the Facts You Need to Get a Grant. (Rev. 1977) An introduction to find Information on Foundations in preparation for submitting funding proposals. Contains annotated bibliography, 48pp, $3.00.	Foundation Center 88 Seventh Ave. New York, NY 10019 212/975-1120
Foundation Center Source Book Profiles (1977). An annual looseleaf subscription service providing analytical profiles of all Foundations giving more than $200,000 p/year which is not restricted to strictly local giving. Service includes cumulative monthly index and updates, $150.00 per year.	Foundation Center 88 Seventh Ave. New York, NY 10019 212/975-1120
The Foundation Center National Data Book (1977). Information on over 27,000 non-profit organizations which are classified as private foundations. Useful in finding small and geographically limited grant making private foundations, $40.00.	Foundation Center 88 Seventh Ave. New York, NY 10019 212/975-1120
FRI Foundation Handbook (Ref. 1973) - presentation of the past, present, and predictable future of corporate, family and general foundations; section by foundation executive on how presentations should be made; application form guidelines, $7.50.	Fund Raising Institute Box 365 Ambler, PA 19002 215/646-7019
FRI Monthly Portfolio - ideas selected by fund raisers to provide help on an ongoing basis; includes:	Fund Raising Institute Box 365 Ambler, PA 19002 215/646-7019

PUBLICATION: PRIVATE SECTOR (contd.)	AVAILABLE FROM:
--FRI Newsletter - report on what other fund-raisers are doing to provide a medium for interchange of ideas and procedures among fund raisers, 4pp.	Fund Raising Institute Box 365 Ambler, PA 19002 215/646-7019
FRI Bulletin - discussions of varied fund-raising topics; e.g., recruitment/training of volunteers, soliciting foundation support, corporate contributions, etc.	Fund Raising Institute Box 365 Ambler, PA 19002 215/646-7019
FRI Letter Clinic - reproduction of selected fund-raising letters with the good in them praised and the bad lambasted, fund-raising mail tips, etc. Complete portfolio $35/yearly (components available separately; write for details).	Fund Raising Institute Box 365 Ambler, PA 19002 215/646-7019
FRI Foundation Handbook (Rev. 1975) A "How to..." book on approaching Foundations, making presentations, a "key step toward success" contains examples of successful grant applications. 13pp, $20.00.	Fund Raising Institute Box 365 Ambler, PA 19002 215/646-7019
GIVING USA (monthly) - ongoing source of current trends and other information that affect philanthropy and non-profit organizations and institutions, $20.00 yearly: (subscription includes Giving USA Annual Report and Master Calendar).	American Association of Fund Raising Counsel 500 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036 212/354-5799
Giving USA Annual Report - compilation of facts and trends on American philanthropy for a given year, 52pp, $6.50 (special rates for multiple copies).	American Association of Fund Raising Counsel 500 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036 212/354-5799
Private Foundations and Business Corporations in Arts/Humanities/Education, Volume 2 (1975. Gives a concise description of activities of some 1000 private Foundations and 298 business corporations interested in Arts/Humanities and Education, with additions published irregularly. 276 pages, $45.00 Additions $10.00 each.	Washington International Arts Letter 1321 Fourth Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20024 202/488-0800

PUBLICATION: GENERAL	AVAILABLE FROM:
Do or Die: A Survival Handbook for Non-profits (1973) - discussion of the "anti-profit" syndrome and how it misleads the not-for-profit-organizer--exploration of other myths, misconceptions, and mistakes that are often found. With an overview of how non-profit organizations should be run to be successful, 150 pp, $7.50.	Taft Products, Inc. 1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Suite 600 Washington, D.C. 20005 202/347-0788
Up Your Accountability (1973) - discussion of the importance of sound accounting practices in establishing funding credibility as well as organization's serviceability; chapter-by-chapter ideas from basic statements to internal controls, 65pp, $ 7.50.	Taft Products, Inc. 1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Suite 600 Washington, D.C. 20005 202/347-0788
The Complete Fund Raising Guide (1975), by Howard R. Mirkin - specifics of conducting all kinds of fund-raising campaigns, discussing sources of funds as well as operational details for compaigns, 159pp, $12.50.	Public Service Materials Center 355 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017 212/687-0646
Designs for Fund-Raising (1966) - concepts and methods that have been used by outstanding fund-raisers of the past; covers bequest programs, alumni funds, global programs, health agencies, memorial campaigns, etc., 210pp hardcover, $11.00.	McGraw-Hill Book Company 815 Second Avenue New York, NY 10036 212/997-1221
New Approaches to Financing Parks & Recreation (undated) - detailed methods of obtaining needed lands, facilities, and citizen involvement, with information on fees and taxes and a focus on the relationship of crucial environmental and space problems to acquisition of parks and recreation facilities, paperback, $3.95.	National Recreation and Park Association Publication Sales 1601 Kent Street Arlington, VA 22209 703/525-0606
Fund Raising Management (bi-monthly)-journal reporting on grantsmanship, fund-raising, government and corporate funding, related conferences, ets. Index available, $10.00 yearly.	Fund Raising Management 224 Seventh Street Garden City, NY 11530 516/746-6700

Funding Information Requested

Each time a local recreation and park department is able to obtain Federal, State, foundation or other support for community recreation for handicapped this breakthrough for recreation for handicapped. It is highly desirable that this type of information be collected and disseminated. Thus your assistance is requested in forwarding this information when your local program receives external support. Please use the general outline below in compiling this information to sending to John A. Nesbitt, National Institute on Special Recreation, Recreation Education Program, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242. In turn, this information will be disseminated on an annual basis to community recreation for handicapped programs and services. Thank you for your interest.

A. The total budget/expenditures for the Program for Handicapped during the current fiscal year is _____ $_____

B. The major sources of funds which make up this budget are the following:

City parks and recreation funds _____ $_____
Local school district funds _____ $_____
Other city agency/department funds _____ $_____
County source of funds _____ $_____
Special district funds _____ $_____
State grants _____ $_____
Federal grants _____ $_____
Contributions, donations _____ $_____
Concessions _____ $_____
Fees & Charges _____ $_____
Other _____ $_____

Total

$_____

C. Information on the sources of Federal and State public funds, donations, foundation grants, etc.

SOURCE OF FUNDS (exact title and number designation please)	AMOUNT	TYPE POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER SERVED
Federal			
State			
County			
Local			
Private			